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ACADEMY AWARDS FOR STARS

Darryl Zanuck, head of the 20th Century-Fox Studios, won the award as the best producer.

Billie Holliday, the best actress as star of "Born Yesterday."

Joseph Mankiewiz, voted the best director was honoured.

At the Pantages Theatre, Dr. Ralph Bunche, former U. N. Palestine Mediator, presented the golden statuettes which are the awards of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences for outstanding achievements of the year.

Darryl Zanuck's brilliant production 'All About Eve' won six awards. In all 20th Century-Fox was the recipient of eight Academy awards, the greatest ever won by a single company. For full story see last page.

Jose Ferrer as Cyrano de Bergeroc, the role that won him the Academy award as the best actor.

A scene from 'All About Eve" starring Bete Davis, acclaimed the best picture of the year.

George Saunders, voted best supporting actor, receiving the award.

—P. G. KRISHNAYYA'S SERVICE

Skylon Is Symbol Of New Britain

SEE PAGE 5

Changing Face Of Hyderabad

BY H. SUNDER RAO

THE recent order of Hyderabad Government curtailing the excessive traffic restrictions in the streets of Hyderabad when the Nizam's car passes along is only one of the innumerable changes of a far-reaching nature which that semi-feudal State has undergone during the past two years since the 'police action' launched by the Indian Government.

The political atmosphere of Hyderabad has changed today and the change has been a tremendous one. One feels the change in ever so many ways, as one alights on the crowded platform of the Railway Station today. The crowd we see is more miscellaneous. Sherwanis and Fez caps are there no doubt—the sartorial hall-marks of two centuries of Moghul autocracy. But among the jostling mass of humanity, it is refreshing to see faces and fashions more truly representative of that composite nationhood which India symbolises today than it was possible say two or three decade ago.

But the most significant change that strikes a visitor now is what may be called "psychological". You don't feel as if you are an intruder into the citadel of Moghul exclusiveness. The officials (and there are plenty of them) are more courteous and helpful. Things look altogether more "Indian" than what they were two years ago.

Out in the streets, you breathe an atmosphere which is not very much different from that of any other Indian city, though up and down the streets purr large cars with flags and ostentatious number of plates which at once make you realise that you are not in Madras or Bombay but in the capital city of a ruler who is perhaps the richest individual in the whole world. There are other things too which remind one of old, forgotten things and of a way of life which he is not accustomed to in the rest of India

●

Thirty-five years ago, Hyderabad was indeed a "wonder city"—a city with an old-world atmosphere which no other city in India possessed. The very air of the city wafted you back to the heyday of the Moghuls, with their love of pomp and profusion. A walk along the narrow, crowded streets of Ulsuganj, passing over the picturesque bridge of the Musi, into the heart of Char-Minar took you, as through a romantic corridor, into the life of the bygone years

You saw men of all nationalities of the East—the dark African, the tall olive-complexioned Arab, the steady Persian, the striding wiry Pathan from across the Indian frontier . . . . The crowded coffee-houses and tea-shops lined the pavement on either side of the road where in the cool evening sat groups of Arabs and Africans sipping black coffee or coloured SHERBAT or munching KABABS or mutton sandwiches.....the fruit-vendors' stalls over-flowing with luscious fruit of all kinds....the ATTAR-SHOPS which made the air heavy with exotic perfume....the luxurious cloth-emporiums bursting with gay-coloured fabrics.....the sweetmeat stalls of large-turbaned MARWARIS, reeking with the scent and flavour of multi-coloured delicacies....the opium and GANJA dens....the cutlery stores exhibiting a rich variety of delicately-carved knives and (which the Razakars later made an extensive use of) ....and the massive-domed gateways leading through well-kept gardens into the KOTIS or palaces of Hyderabad's innumerable hereditary noblemen.... the gilded coaches drawn by richly comparisoned horses..... the picturesque PALANQUINS hiding, behind heavy laced curtains, some court beauty or a royal courtesan, carried by singing bearers on their way to some romantic tryst..the old-world TEKKAS drawn by huge bullocks or camels rumbling their slow way through the dense crowds....the peripatetic bands of musicians from Lucknow or Gwalior singing melodious GAZALS....a Muslim wedding-procession (entirely "masculine" in its composition) in which a perspiring bridegroom suffocated with embroidered finery rode clumsily a big horse, heralded by a discordant band of screeching bag-pipers (music is not evidently strictly Islamic!.....a Hindu funeral procession rapid-

(Continued on Page 23)

Crime Inquiry As The Cartoonist Sees It

LOOK! THIS REFAUVER! HE WORKS ABOVE GROUND!
YEA, HOW YOU GONNA COMPETE WITH SUCH TACTICS?!?
ORGANIZED CRIME
POLITICAL RACKETEERS

"It ain't fair—"

Little in 'The Nashville Tennessean'.

WEEK-END FUN

"So Doris has gone back to live with her husband?"

"Yes; she couldn't bear to hear of him having such a good time."

●

Cannibal No. 1 was tearing out pictures of men and women from a magazine and eating them.

"Tell me," said Cannibal No. 2, "is that dehydrated stuff any good?"

●

Little John's mother had just presented the family with twins.

"If you tell your teacher, I'm sure she'll give you a holiday," advised his father.

Johnny did and returned home radiant. "No school for me tomorrow," he said proudly.

'You told your teacher about the twins?" asked father.

"I told her about one," said Johnny. "I'm saving the other till next week."

●

Seated next to a famous astronomer at dinner was a 17-year-old girl student with a breezy manner. She asked him: "What do you do for a living?"

"I study astronomy", the great man told her.

"What? At your age?" exclaimed the girl. "Why, I finished astronomy last year."

●

At the breakfast table he was relating to his wife an incident that had occurred at the club the previous night. The chairman had offered a bowler hat to the member who could stand up and truthfully say that during his married life he had never kissed any woman but his own wife.

"And would you believe it, Mary, no one stood up."

"George," said his wife, "why didn't you stand up?"

"Well," he replied, "I was going to, but I look so awful in a bowler hat."

●

A small boy had been told that he must wait patiently until he was served at meals, and not draw attention to himself. One day he was dining at a friend's house with his mother, and somehow, he was overlooked. For a time he was patient, but at last he could stand it no longer. Leaning across to his mother he said in a tearful but audible whisper:

"Mummy, do little boys who starve to death go to Heaven?"

●

Young Smith wrote a best seller under a fancy pen-name. The book was filmed, too, and on the strength of his success the writer married, travelled widely, and was made a tremendous fuss of wherever he and his bride went. Finally, all this adulation began to pall on the couple.

One evening they entered a large hotel, and when the novelist picked up the pen to register, his bride said in a voice that was overheard by everybody standing near: "Why don't we just register under the name of Smith this time, darling?"

"Stand behind your lover, woman," shouted a Scotsman who found his wife in the arms of another man. "I'm going to shoot you both!"

●

"Was it a case of love at first sight?"

"No, second sight. The first time he saw her he didn't know she had money."

●

The teacher had some clerical work to do so she placed her hat in front of the class of six-year-olds and said: "Now, children, I want you to look at my hat, and write some nice little sentences about it."

The children set to work, and were silent for quite five minutes. Then a face appeared at the teacher's desk, and Edward's voice was heard: "Please, miss, are there two 'b's' in 'shabby'?"

●

A very talkative woman buttonholed an angler who was minding his own business and said: "Aren't you ashamed of yourself? A big fellow like you might be better occupied than in cruelly catching poor little fish."

"Maybe you're right," said the angler, "but if this fish had kept his mouth shut he wouldn't be here."

●

A revivalist went to conduct an Easter service in a town where he had never preached before. On alighting from the train he found in his pocket a letter he had forgotten to post. He hailed a boy standing by and asked: "Son, can you tell me where the post-office is?"

"Sure," said the boy, and he gave the preacher directions for reaching the post-office. The preacher thanked him, and asked: "Do you know who I am?"

"No," he answered.

"Well, I'm the preacher who is preaching here to-night. You come to the service, and I'll show you the way to Heaven."

"Gwan!" said the boy. "You don't even know the way to the post-office!"

●

Two Scots were mountaineering, when one of them slipped and fell into a crevasse. The other, peering over the edge, saw his companion holding on by his finger-nails.

"Are ye a' richt, Macpherson?" he shouted.

"No' exactly that," said the other, "but if ye run down to the village an' get a rope I'll try to hang on till ye come back. Hurry for Heaven's sake."

His companion disappeared and was gone nearly an hour. Suddenly his face appeared again over the edge of the cliff.

"Are ye still there, Macpherson?" he called down.

"Aye," in a low, weary tone. "Have ye got the rope?"

"No, indeed. The scallywags in the village wanted twa pounds for it."

Interlingual Problem

BY ALBERT GUERARD

THE international-language problem was not invented by crackpots. It is a plain fact, and has to be solved, in a more or less haphazard fashion, at every international gathering. The United Nations admits five official languages. But the list cannot be closed.

It is obvious that German, Italian, Portuguese, Japanese, Hindu-Urdu, Arabic, Malay, cannot indefinitely be treated as negligible dialects. The system of simultaneous translations, with selective audiphones, is a clever, costly, and clumsy makeshift. Language, I hasten to say, is not the worst obstacle to world unity: ideological fanaticism, "My way of life, right or wrong!" is responsible for abysmal waste and murder on an epic scale. But both as an instrument and as a symbol of world understanding the linguistic problem cannot be overlooked, writes the author in "The Nation"

Centuries ago philosophers like Descartes and Leibnitz explored the possibility of a more accurate instrument of thought, at a time when there were actual international languages, Latin and French. With the increase of linguistic nationalism the problem has grown more acute. Monsigno: Schleyer's Volapuk was the first scheme to be practically used: there were international congresses and periodicals in Volapuk.

For three generations Esperanto has provided a triumphant refutation to many apriori objections. It has proved that people from all parts of the world could learn the language by themselves, come together, and understand one another.

It has proved that a "manufactured" language was adequate, not merely for simple business, but for the accurate presentation of scientific and philosophical subjects. It has proved that unity could be maintained in space and time: the Esperanto of today is the same in all countries, and the same as half a century ago.

Esperanto is a demonstration. It is an acceptable solution. It is not the only one. Interlinguistics is a science, and no science springs full armed from the brains of a single genius, whether his name be Marx or Zamenhof. Already the Italian mathematician and logician Peano, in the DISCUSSIONS of his ACADEMIA PRO INTERLINGUA, had provided a forum for investigation and experimentation. The International Auxiliary Language Association (IALA) finally made the foundations of interlinguistics secure. (It owed its inception to Dr. Frederick Cottrell, and its growth to the devotion and generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris.) Only the ignorant, and those who deliberately choose to ignore, can smile at interlinguistics as a hobby for half-educated dreamers.

Thorough scholars—Jespersen, Meillet, Sapir, Vendryes—have wholeheartedly indorsed the idea. The result is before us, a dictionary of 27,000 words, in the form found most practicable for international use.

Nearly all modern auxiliary languages start from this common hoard, already ably explored by Peano. But Schleyer altered the international terms beyond recognition—would you guess that "Volapuk" comes from "world speech?" Zamenhof was not free from ruthlessness. Peano clung to the pure Latin form. Rosenberg, Molenaar, de Wahl, Jespersen, Heimer, more cautious, were still guided by their individual taste. Here, after the labour of a competent staff over many years, we have at least the basis for a reasonable choice. The solution is not automatic: I still prefer Peano's methods and results. But the range of dissent has been so reduced as to become immaterial. Interlingua is already a fact; all the various schemes are but its variants. As soon as the need is recognized by a competent authority—perhaps UNESCO—standardization and permanency will immediately follow

This Interlingua is frankly a Western language. Furthermore, it is a Latin language. It ignores the billion men who live in Asia. This, at the present stage, is inevitable. We are dealing with an INTERNATIONAL situation. Even if all Chinamen spoke the Mandarin dialect and adopted a phonetic alphabet, Chinese today would count for little in the international field. What I mean is that the number of people, not Chinese, who speak Chinese as a second language is narrowly limited—far smaller than the number of those who speak, again AS A SECOND

(Continued On Page 20)

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Between You And Me

By "Me"

OPENING a film company in Patna Governor Aney pleaded that dollars and morality should go together.

Now that parity is not possible, the question arises about the cross-rate.

★ ★ ★

Speaking at a Press conference, Mr. S. S. Mirajkar said that the decision of the Election Commissioner to link the Dangs with Gujerat was an act of aggression.,

Is Mirajkar thinking of the Dangs or Dange?

★ ★ ★

Granting for a moment it is "aggression", will Mirajkar allow that support and encouragement given to the Communists by the Ministers of the present Madras Government since 1947 to win them over to their side.

Now that the "Andhra Kesari" is free from the Congress trammels, let him suspend for the duration the "mamooli" charge-sheeting business and start a Vijayawada March to wean the Communists and win over Congressmen. The air will hum with cries of "Jai Prakasam".

★ ★ ★

Speaking on the Constitution Amending Bill, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava said that Parliament had all sovereign rights, short of making a man into woman.

This remark usually referred to the connotation to be incorporated by the International Law Commission now sitting in Geneva for the definition of the term "aggression"? It will go with a bang against the Comrades and their infiltration and indoctrination tactics.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Ralph Bunche says that the United Nations has averted at least five conflicts, which could have led to World War III.

Rather the Powers have averted the World War by splitting it into a series of localised conflicts to rage in other people's lands. What if the Koreans (North and South) go under? The Parallel has to be saved.

★ ★ ★

Speaking at Muzaffarnagar, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain said that "our sick country needs a change of doctors".

Why not "socio-pathists"?

★ ★ ★

At the Singapore Conference on the Far East defence, General de Lattre de Tassigny complained that the British did not realise that Malaya was being defended in Indo-China.

It is all right with rubber, but the burning question is Iranian oil.

★ ★ ★

Resigning from the Congress organisation, Mr. Prakasam alleged that the seriousness of the Communist menace in Andhra, resulting in indiscriminate attacks on innocent Congress workers, was directly due to the Mother of Parliaments; but Delhi has already attempted a titular change of sex.

★ ★ ★

Mrs. Durgabai, who occupied the Speaker's chair in Parliament, expressed her willingness to be addressed as "Sir".

Noticing that several speakers were addressing the Chair as "Sir" out of sheer habit, even when she was its occupant, and then hastily changing over to "Madam", she said: "Some time is being lost by saying 'Sir' and then correcting it to 'Madam'. I am perfectly willing to be called 'sir'."

★ ★ ★

While I admire the Chair's time-saving device, I wish to raise a point of order. Will this chivalrous concession stop the "sheer habit" of changing over from "Sir" to "Madam"? Will not Rohini Kumar Choudhari start it with "Madam, Sir"?

★ ★ ★

Replying to Major Mclaughlin's charge of racial discrimination, as evidenced by the fact that Alabama firemen were standing by for half an hour while twenty Negro homes were on fire, the Fire Brigade chief said that "no alarm was given to His Government and no aid requested."

Evidently this is a sample of his Government speaking through the hose.

★ ★ ★

Twenty-seven members of the Congress Parliamentary Party have forwarded a representation to Mr. Nehru asking for freedom of action, if the proposed amendment to Article 19 (2) of the Constitution relating to freedom of speech and expression is not withdrawn.

This is a triumph for A.I.N.E.C. But in the context of the situation, the M.P.'s having voted for freedom cannot now hope to secure freedom to vote.

★ ★ ★

Replying to the crtics of the Constitution Amending Bill Pt. Nehru said "we talk of the freedom of the press, but how much freedom of the press have we got today?"

The quantum of freedom is what the Constitution allows as interpreted by the Judiciary, minus what the Government disallows.

★ ★ ★

"When huge press chains spring up preventing all individual freedom of the press, when practically the press in India is controlled by three or four groups or individuals, how much freedom of the press is there?" asks Nehru.

That is why the press wants safeguards against chain control as well as against official fetters. Having turned down the unanimous demand of the editors that the freedom of the press should be incorporated in the articles of the Constitution, this argument comes with ill grace. The press demands full freedom and not mere liberties.

★ ★ ★

A correspondent asks why press freedom and Zamindari abolition are mixed together in the amending bill.

Because Zamindari is real estate and press is the Fourth Estate. And both are threatened with Abolition.

★ ★ ★

Thundering against the authorities in a public forum in Delhi, one of the visiting editors said that the Government was there by accident and not by election.

Sometimes accidents of history top the polls.

★ ★ ★

The Ford Foundation is contemplating the despatch of a commission of eminent Americans to India to study the cause of Indo-American tension.

Why waste Dollars on a "fact-found" mission? Has not an American statesman who recently visited India said "Don't worry about the oriental mind; but feed the oriental stomach".

★ ★ ★

Food is the only language which India can now understand, says an American Journalist addressing the U.S. authorities.

Even as a negotiable instrument, it is all right. But the situation becomes explosive when you mix food with monosite.

★ ★ ★

Mrinalini Sarabhai and her troupe of Darpana artistes left on a tour of South America as cultural ambassadors from India. She is the first Indian dancer to be invited to that continent and her twelve weeks' tour covers also West Indies, Cuba and Mexico. A keen student of Indian literature and history, she is all enthusiastic for exploring the land of Maya and Inca civilisations for discovering links and identities with India.

★ ★ ★

She has been invited by "Society Music Daniel" a premier organisation of impressarios having branches in all cities of that continent. She has a heavy programme of dance recitals in 27 cities at the rate of eight performances a week. Along with that she will also appear in television and give radio talks and public lectures on India's culture and dance art. She is optimistic that her visit will bring about better understanding between the two nations. She asserts that her recent dance trip to Cairo, Alexandria and Beirut has created a fund of goodwill for India and there is an intense desire to know the achievements of Free India in those countries.

★ ★ ★

For the South American tour, her programme will be predominantly classical, representative of Kathakali, Bharatnatya and Manupuri, though she has included folk types like Garba and other regional dances in simple decor and authentic costumes. She has composed new items for the tour, the highlight being "Chitrangada', a dance-drama of Tagore. The poet's grand daughter, who is accompanying the troupe, plays the role of "Chitra", the heroine.

★ ★ ★

During her Egyptian tour, the Mayor of Alexandria, who is called the Governor, was so impressed with the recital that he sent a cheque to "Darpana" from the municipal funds for the encouragement of Indian dance. This unsolicited donation claims Mrinalini, is a victory for Indian dance. Darpana is an academy of music, dance and drama in Ahmedabad. Mrinalini and Chattunni Panikkar give training in dance, while the veteran Gujerathi actor Jayshankar Sundari, who used to play feminine roles, does the coaching in drama. Mr. Rasiklal Parekh, the well-known Sanskrit scholar, is associated with the institution. The dramatic group has already made a name in Ahmedabad and when it puts up a drama, it draws a standing clientele like the "old Vic" and Saddler Wells Ballet in the West. The earnings go to some extent to run the institution—a sort of a basic education in the field of art.

KATHAKALI FOR SOUTH AMERICA

Mrinalini Sarabhai as Usha, doing the Kathakali dance in the ballet "Usha Niruddha" specially composed for her South American tour.

MACARTHUR IN A NEW ROLE

General Douglas MacArthur, wearing civilian clothes for the first time since 1940, throws out the ball at the start of the recent Baseball match between the New York Giants and Philadelphia, at the Polo Grounds, N. Y. Mrs. MacArthur looks laughingly on.

In this article, the author who is an Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, makes a critical survey of the U. S. foreign policy, after doing a spot study of its reactions in Asian countries.

He asserts: "We in America talk democracy, peace and justice at home. In Asia we either support the reactionaries and the corrupt forces who make democracy, peace and justice impossible; or we fail to support to the hilt our real friends such as Nehru in India. If we persist in our present attitude, Communism will spread and the free world will continually contract".

He daclares that the revolutionary forces in Asia draw their strength from the tillers of the soil and they are

NO TOOLS OF KREMLIN

By

W. O. DOUGLAS

THE World is different than we in America have thought. Wendell Willkie and many other reporters who travelled the backward areas told us what was happening; but we did not listen. The plain fact is that the world is in a revolution which cannot be bought off with dollars. There are rumblings in every village from the Mediterranean to the Pacific.

A force is gathering for a mighty effort. We think of that force as Communistic. Communists exploit the situation, stirring every discontent and making the pot boil. The revolutions which are brewing are not, however, Communist in origin nor will they end even if Soviet Russia is crushed through war. The revolutionaries are hungry men who have been exploited from time out of mind. This is the century of their awakening and mobilization.

What I saw and heard as I travelled this vast territory that lies under the southern rim of Russia reminded me very much of what I had read about other revolutions. The spirit which motivates these people is pretty much the same as the one which inspired the French and the American Revolutions.

The abuses against which our American forebears protested in 1776 were piled high. They are listed in our Declaration of Independence: dissolution by the king of legislative bodies; corruption of judges; maintenance of a standing army and quartering of troops among the people; imposition of taxes without the consent of the colonies; transporting citizens beyond the seas for trial of offences committed here. These and other practices of the king brought our people to a boilding point; and we declared ourselves free.

Peasants Of Asia

The complaints of the peasants of Asia are just as specific as those in own Declaration of Independence; and to the people involved they are just as important. I have talked with them in many places across this wide belt and found them alive not only to their problems but to the solutions as well. These people, though illiterate, are intelligent.

The people of Asia have a catalogue of specific complaints. The absence of medical care always comes first. The absence of schools is always second. Then comes land reform. These people have a passion for land-ownership that Americans can understand. Next comes the desire to learn how to farm the modern way. The right to vote, the right to elect representative government the power to expel and punish corrupt officials—these too are important claims to reform. Finally, they have a new sense of nationalism.

It reflects itself in many ways—the growing sentiment in some countries of the Middle East to nationalize their oil and keep the profits for themselves; the desire to have local capital a partner with foreign capital in developing the nation; an exultant feeling of independence and resentment against intermeddling by outside powers.

There are professional agitators who stir this brew of discontent; but the force comes from the masses. I have not seen a village between the Mediterranean and the Pacific that was not stirring uneasily.

Contradictions

American foreign policy has never been addressed to the conditions under which these revolutions flourish. Democracy, peace, aggression are important words to us; but to those in the hinterland they are apt to be hollow and meaningless. America's voice, when heard in this poverty-and-diseaseridden belt, often sounds coarse and cheap—not because we intend it but because we do not know the world in which we live.

We tell about our high standard of living, how well our workers eat, the fine houses they live in, and it sounds like boasting and bragging. We send technical experts abroad to help in seed selection, soil conservation, malaria control and the like.

But we never raise our voice for reforms of the vicious tenancy system of Asia under which increased production inures to the benefit of a few. We

Associate Justice William O. Douglas

seem to forget that health programmes unrelated to land-distribution projects, minimum wages, maximum hours of work and the like merely increase the number of people among whom the existing poverty must be rationed.

We talk about democracy and justice, and at the same time we support regimes whose object is to keep democracy and justice out of the reach of the peasants for all time. We put billions of dollars behind corrupt and reactionary governments which exempt the rich from income taxes and fasten the

Forces Behind Asian Revolution

hold of an oligarchy tighter and tighter on the nation. The fact is that America has been so engrossed in providing a defence against Communism that we have lost the initiative.

Our great weakness has been our negative attitude. We have been anti-Communist. We have been pledged to root it out and expose it for all its ugliness. We have taken up the hunt inside the country for every human being who was, is, or may be, a Communist. Yet no matter how feverish our efforts, the red tide of Communism seems to spread abroad. We are seized with panic as the waters lap at feeble dikes. So we rush to the support of every group which opposes Soviet Communism.

That puts us in partnership with the corrupt and reactionary groups whose policies breed the discontent on which Soviet Communism feeds and prospers.

This negative attitude, the policy of merely defending against Communism, is one reason for our default. The other basic reason is that we have relied more and more on our military to do our thinking and planning for us. Beginning in 1945 with the fall of Japan we entrusted most of our attitude toward Asia to the Army. The military made policy for us. It is no reflection on the military to deplore that fact. The situation in Asia is delicate and complex. It requires astute handling at the political level—the best that we can muster in skill and understanding

Lost Initiative

As a consequence of our negative attitude and military approach to problems, the tide of Soviet Communism has picked up momentum. The trend will continue; and the part of the world on which Communism has not fastened itself will become smaller and smaller as long as our policy is merely negative or dominated by military thinking. The Communists are not merely anti-status quo. They have concrete programmes of political action in every country.

If we are to regain the initiative, we must use our ingenuity to invent ways to aid the peasants in their revolutionary aims. We must take over the guidance and direction of these revolutions if we want a free world.

We have thought we could save the world from Communism by dollars. It is, however, ideas not dollars that count the more in this campaign. Dollars are secondary. They must be conserved until an honest, progressive government comes into power. Then they can be used in select ways to help the natives build a new economy.

America is fitted by tradition for directing and guiding the revolutions that sweep the earth. We won our freedom by revolution and set the example which today inspires the peasants of Asia. We cannot remake the world in our image; but we can help those who are seeking an escape from squalor to find alternatives to Communism. We cannot do it by talking democracy to these people. We can do it only by making our foreign policy understandable in terms of their aspirations: medical care, education, distribution of land to the peasants, modern agriculture, free elections, independence from foreign domination. If we took that stand not only in rhetoric but in action, the political implementation of the programme would be relatively easy. The Philippines, already the showcase of Asia, could be transformed into a healthy, prosperous, democratic community.

India's Example

India and Israel are examples of the strength and stability that democratic forces can mobilize. These nations have domestic programmes that make Communism internally an empty threat. What Israel and India have done can be done elsewhere.

There are liberal forces in practically all of the Asiatic countries which can do the same. At times they are either in a minority position in the cabinet or outside the government completely. But each country has men who have the dream of a new freedom for their people, who have the character and ability to rid the nation of the feudal system that has existed from time out of mind. In other words, there is both the leadership and the energy within these countries to accomplish the necessary programmes of social reconstruction.

A striking example is Persia. The present Shah has extremely liberal ideas for the reconstruction of his country, and has recently announced

U.S. MUST HARNESS REAL LEADERSHIP

the sale of the royal lands to the peasants. The Persian Government, has the highest degree of competence and the most liberal viewpoint in recent Persian history.

Yet if some day soon the papers carry the news that Persia has swung into the Soviet orbit or has taken a position of pro-Soviet neutrality, it will not be because the Persians have embraced Communism. Communists in Persia are few and far between.

The reason for such a tragedy will be that the Soviets have a programme of political action which we do not match.

If we undertook to match the Soviet in a programme of political action, the chances of success would be considerable. One reason is that the revolutions which sweep Asia are basically incompatible with Communism.

The people of this area are mostly God-fearing folks, while Communism is atheistic.

The people of this area want free elections and a free press; they want to be rid of gendarmes and soldiers who break up their political meetings and tell them how to vote or who close their newspapers. Communism merely substitutes one group of armed, political censors for another

No Satellites

The peasants of this area (and they comprise the vast majority of the population) want to be rid of their landlords; they want to own their land—to fence it and call it theirs, to cultivate it and keep the produce for themselves and their families. The Communists merely substitute one landlord (the state) for another.

The people of this area are increasingly nationalistic.

Most of them have only recently gained their independence from foreign domination. They are now offered the first chance in centuries to develop their own culture, to fashion their own laws, to shape their own destiny. Communism is Soviet inspired and controlled. Communist satellites lack the independence the people of the Middle East crave. They do not want to be the tool of any foreign power. They know that Communism would seek to make them the tool of the Kremlin.

This is why Soviet Communism works under great handicaps in this region. It is a creed that is hard to sell; its converts are few and far between; the number of rock-bottom Communists between the Mediterranean and the Pacific is extremely low—certainly less than one-tenth of one per cent.

The fact that precious few people have rallied to the hammer and sickle must be discouraging to the Politburo, for it has changed its tactics. Today the Communists in the Middle East pose as an outright reform party—liberal, progressive, democratic. They espouse the causes which the elder La Follette, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt espoused here. They make revolution under slogans as staid and respected as minimum wages, price control, food rationing, reduced rents and the like. They won several countries in Eastern Europe that way. It is that way, rather than by invasion, that they hope to win the Middle East.

Communism can win by this political technique only if it has no political competition. It has been gaining in great strides because it has been operating mostly in a political vacuum.

It has had little competition in the political field. We in America talk democracy, peace and justice at home. In Asia we either support the reactionaries and the corrupt forces who make democracy, peace and justice impossible; or we fail to support to the hilt our real friends such as Nehru in India and Razmara in Persia. If we persist in our present attitude, Communism will slowly spread and the free world will continually contract. Soviet Russia will continue to pick up country after country.

Political Action

We cannot possibly defend with our armies the wide perimeter stretching from Japan to Cairo. We have not the men to do it. Anyone who has seen the jungles of Malaya and the swamps of Indo-China knows we could easily lose our armies in them. Soviet Russia's military strategy takes this into account. She does not plan to dissipate her own strength in that way. Behind her military strategy is a programme of political action. Her aim is to get native Communists in control of every country. Then these countries will become neutral in a pro-Soviet sense or raise local armies (Korean style) to fight her battles for her. We cannot defeat those tactics by military action, for we are too small and the military theatres are too scattered. We can counter that military strategy only by a programme of political action of our own

We must be, and remain, strong as a military power in case Russia shifts from political to military action. But meanwhile our only real defence against Communism is a political offensive, a political offensive with action rather than with rhetoric. The hour is late; but so long as world war III has not struck it is not too late.

DESPITE the battle of false teeth v. bullets, there is no sign of crisis in Britain which has taken to the Festival in gay abandon. Her vital springs of invisible energy are full and

SKYLON IS SYMBOL OF NEW BRITAIN

By G. N. Acharya

LONDON.

STEPHEN LEACOCK tells the story of a British visitor to America who landed in New York, drove to his hotel in a closed taxi, looked into his hat and produced his impressions of America at 20 cents a word. I am not in that envious position.

I did tell Lord Ogmore, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of the Commonwealth Relations Office, whom I met three days after my arrival in Britain that we (meaning myself and five other newsmen from India) hoped to redress the balance of trade in impressions. But it has not been easy to live up to that boast.

Discussion with Lord Ogmore ranged over everything under the sun, but more particularly about the "crisis" that was on at the moment. I am not free to quote more than a few words. "Bevan wants to put false teeth before bullets", Lord Ogmore said, cryptically summarising the "crisis". "But the people won't have it", he added.

By then the battle of Bullets V. False Teeth had been on for four days. I arrived just as the storm burst. Delayed by engine trouble on the sand-swept air field of Bahrein, we flew into Cairo on the morning of April 23. The English language Cairo paper, 'THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE,' which was supplied to us by the crew of the Speedbird ARIADNE, carried on its front page the news of the resignation of Anuerin Bevan. London dispatches hinted at the possibility of a General Election; hints which I welcomed with the same type of glee with which the cub reporter greets his first murder story.

Reaching Rome seven hours later we bought a sheaf of London morning papers at the incredible price of eight pence to every penny paper.

No Sign Of Crisis

It was the same story. We hit London late at night and found the great city asleep except for a milk lorry trundling its way to London's homes and hotels.

Wandering the streets and parks of London in the days following, I found no hint of crisis. The crisis seemed to be only in the innumerable editions of newspapers which emerged red hot from the rotaries.

Along Oxford Street and Piccadilly which are on either side of the Government Hospitality Centre (called 'Cropps' Arms" by the local people—after the Chancellor who started it), where we lived in uncomfortable luxury, I found the shops full of goods. The prices of suits and shoes, overcoats and sundries, are positively cheaper than in Bombay. When there is a spell of Indian sunshine—so rare in these islands—lovers work off their pent up emotions on the lush green grass of Hyde Park, while the more energetic hire skiffs and go boating on the serpentine. At Buckingham palace the usual crowds gather to witness the daily scene of changing the magnificent red robed guards. At stations like the Charing Cross, there are barrows laden with flowers, golden daffodils, red tulips, the alluring white Narcissus Eye and bunches of blue flowers like the Cannae. Fruits too—apples and pears and oranges seem to be in plentiful supply. The newsboys shout "Hoyk, Hoyk" in their peculiar cockney. It takes quite a time to realise that "Hoyk" stands for 'THE STAR' and 'THE EVENING NEWS'.

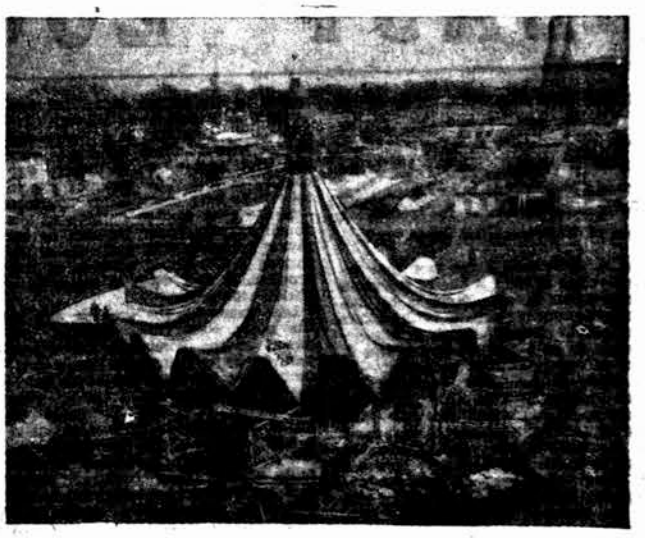
London is full of overseas visitors, particularly Americans, for the festival. At an eve of the Festival cocktail party at the Overseas Club of which we have been made honorary members for May, Lord Louis and Lady Mountbatten welcomed guests from 22 different countries.

The South Bank site, the bewildering centre-pieces of the Festival is choked with gaping, wondering crowds. Not only here but elsewhere too life flows full and fast. Trade and Commerce keep a high tempo. There is no hooting of horns, but the whirr of traffic along Park lane is unceasing. In the London Docks the smallest of the docks in this great city I went down a three—acre cellar (the total area of such cellers in this docks is a hundred acres) built in 1806 and piled high with barrels after barrels of Sherry and Port Wine. Peter, the cooper (the oldest craft in Britain) who tends the barrels, enabled me in that dark fungus-clothed cellar to drink delicious cold port to his health. In the West India docks down the bend of the river batteries of three-ton electric cranes busily loaded and unloaded scores of ships. In the warehouses tobacco alone worth 300 million sterling, was stacked awaiting dispatch. It is the heaviest taxed commodity in Britain.

I went to the famous corner of the Hyde Park to hear the soapbox orators, chiefly of the evangelical type. "I have seen God" a young preacher intoned as but a few feet away some Africans got into a terrific argument over the future of the Gold Coast. "It is not

(Continued On Page 23)

WORLD'S LARGEST CANVAS ROOF



The canvas hood of the Festival of Britain Pleasure Gardens—Dance Pavilion at Battersea is the largest single canvas roof in the world. It weighs 8 tons and is 64 feet high.

Can The Poor Get A Fair Deal In Court?

●

BY P. J. TALEYARKHAN,
Retired District And Sessions Judge

COURTS of Law are instituted to dispense justice. And in the eyes of Law all persons are equal.

But the poor man who goes to a Court of Law suffers under several handicaps and even if justice is not technically denied to him, he may have to accept a compromise on unfavourable terms.

Even judges are not quite sure that there was no miscarriage of justice in all the decisions they gave while on the Bench. This is the view expressed by the writer, who is a retired judge, in the course of this article.

OUR Constitution wisely makes the Supreme Court of Justice the final arbiter between Government and the people and between the people themselves. For justice means the triumph of truth, and a universal reign of justice would make of "Earth an Eden, like the Heaven above."

But such a consummation is, alas, as far from man today as it ever was before, and the injustices of the world remain nearly as multitudinous and appalling as at any previous period in history; for though some of the old injustices have been swept away, new ones have cropped up, and keep cropping up. Injustice is born of evil, and as there is no end to evil in this world, so also there is none to injustice.

Courts of justice deal with only a fraction of the innumerable injustices of the world. As, however, people everywhere are interested in the administration of justice, it is worth considering how far they succeed in their objective. They are no doubt necessary if everybody was not to be a law unto himself. They also serve a highly useful purpose inasmuch as they put an end to strife by their arbitrament. But if I were asked whether they always or even in 75 per cent of contentious cases, succeed in doing justice my answer would be that I have my doubts.

To begin with, as courts exist to administer the laws of the land, and as occasionally a law or an ordinance happens to be inconsonant with natural justice, the courts are sometimes obliged to perpetrate injustice. I remember an occasion when I was constrained to cut short an argument by saying: "I am here to administer the law as it stands, and not as it ought to be," and I dare say that some other judges have had similar experience.

Plight Of The Poor

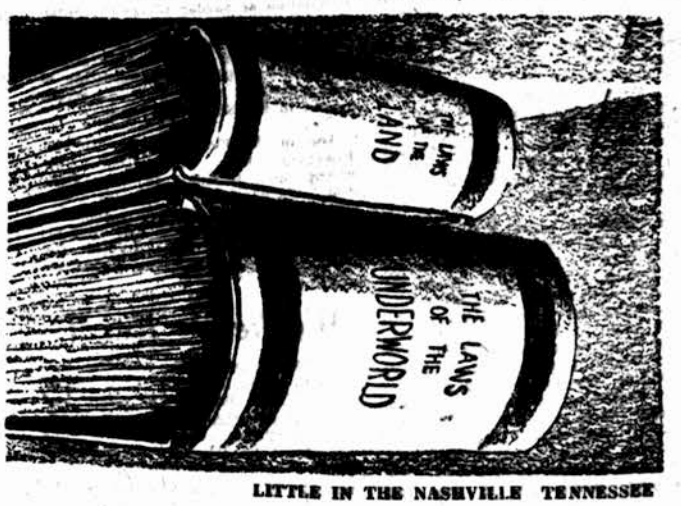
Though the law, as embodied in the statute book, applies equally to all, it is a common saying among men that "there is one law for the rich, and another for the poor." Sayings obtain currency because they crystallise the common experiences of mankind, and there can be little doubt that the scales of justice are not infrequently heavily weighted against the poor.

Money can suborn witnesses, buy the best legal talent, occasionally even buy the judge or bring influence to bear on him and go on appealing from one court to another until the adversary's resources are exhausted and he is forced to compromise on unfavourable terms.

Again, as justice means the

(Continued on Page 23)

'HEAR YE! HEAR YE!'



LITTLE IN THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEE

LAST LOOK ROUND

WHILE the Supreme and high courts in the country and the Parliament of India are debating the legality of Zamindari abolition, there comes a resplendent ray of hope from the obscure villages of the Telangana area of the Hyderabad State.

It is an acknowledged fact that redistribution of land is one of the main requirements if agriculture is to become of economic benefit to the tillers and people of the land. It is not necessary to be a Marxist to demand it. One of our prominent economists—K. T. Shah—in his 'Sixty Years Of Indian Finance' written about three decades back wondered whether the Indian Government, which may come in the wake of the British would dare to tackle this problem. However we have today both an Indian Government and Mr. K. T. Shah as one of the members of the Indian Parliament. And the whole nation is aware of the attempts at abolition of Zamindaris—the big land-holdings

The resplendent light that comes from the Telangana area of Hyderabad is shed by an Indian savant, a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi Vinoba Bhave has been on a walking tour of Hyderabad's Communist-affected areas for the past several weeks. He has been carrying on his discourses to the villagers in the true style of the great prophets— moving and mixing with the mass of humanity and speaking to them heart-to-heart. Vinoba's method is of the great Mahatma, bringing home the evils of the extraneous mechanical civilisation and stressing the necessity of sticking to indigenous tradition.

The landless in these Telangana areas are thousands and tens of thousands. They clamour for land to till. The Communists would not have made much advance if the conditions did not favour their activities. It is this problem which confronted Vinoba during the course of his tour.

There is an institution called "Bhu Daan" amongst Indians. Originally "Bhu Daan" means giving or gifting off of land. This was and is done as part of the religious duty of a householder or a "Grihastha" This is enjoined by religious precepts for acquiring religous merit. But the custom must have emanated from economic considerations—to benefit both the tiller and the community—when first it came into vogue. It is this institution that is being revived in the wake of Vinoba's discourses to the villagers of Telangana

In the village of Peddamungal those who had lands, probably in abundance, gave away 93 acres and 22 gunthas of land for distribution to the needy. It is reported that till today about 1,200 acres of land have been thus donated for distribution.

I would like to quote from Vinoba himself as to what this signifies. He said: "The donation given by the rich people indicates that now the Rule of Love has begun. This is in other words Sarvodaya, Socialism or Communism. The words are different but the meaning is the same".

REPERCUSSIONS (likely): "Pravda" from Moscow may claim that Vinoba Bhave is a Lenin-Stalin inspired Soviet liberator though not in the pay of the Kremlin.

(2) Senator MacCarthy in U.S. may insist that Vinoba Bhave is in the pay of Moscow and is advancing Communism, though in a peaceful way, in the nation under Nehru's pro-Red China domination.

(3) Washington and New York papers may pick up this story and paint a picture of open-mouthed Red aggression in Hyderabad Telangana and rate Nehru's Intelligence Department as the most lethargic in the world, and unrealiable in the case of an emergency of world dimensions like that of Communist aggression in the East and the West and amongst the antepodes.

Grow More Water

IT is not that India is short of food only. It seems that we are also short of another very important commodity which is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of human life. But in this respect we cannot go and appeal to the United States for help —either as a gift or as a loan.

Because recently the American papers have flaunted the likely scarcity that may arise in their own country of this vital commodity, and they have very scientifically discussed —as the most modern nation's writers do all subjects under the sun, as the saying goes—the pros and cons of the various methods of solution of this problem, if and when it arises on a nation-wide scale.

Last summer the greatest city in the world, New York, suffered not merely as the Bombayite knows very well—as he is doing now—from sweltering heat but from the acute shortage of the commodity I am referring to, namely WATER. It would be rather interesting to know what would be the reaction of the warring American political parties, if—God forbid—India or any other country, which does not want to get embroiled in the East-West power-politics tussles and wars, were to approach the United States of America for a gift or a loan of the commodity to ward of thirst. Will the two big Ts—Taft and Truman—fall out on this issue and start long-range bombardment of one another on an issue which may be more urgent than food to stave off death from dehyration of millions in a nation, which is a member of the United Nations?

Any way India is not such a 'jet-propelled' country and its scientists are more modest, if at all they speak out, which is once in a blue moon. But according to the ancient tradition of the country, we still believe in the 'Paniwala Maharaj', the water-diviner The famous Panivala Maharaj who is officially engaged in the task of finding out proper sites where borings give water, is working on a system which he cannot explain scientifically, **BUT HE FINDS PLACES WHERE INVARIABLY PEOPLE CAN AND DO GET WATER.** He seems to have done a good chunk of work in the arid barren country of Rajasthan, even as he did some time back in Saurashtra. And we wish more fire to the Paniwala Maharaj's 'vision'.

Early this year the Communists tampered with the water-mains of Burma's capital—Rangoon. In the city on the banks of the Irrawaddy, whose waters are undrinkable water from the Royal Lake, three miles away sold at the rate of Re 1 and some times even at the blackmarket rate of Rs. 2 per bucket.

We are aware what disasters the cutting off of water supply means. Armies and nations have defied enemies, living on carcasses of dead animals like horses and donkeys. It happened to two great British generals. Once it was during the Boer war at Ladysmith. The second time it was at Kut-el-amara in Mesopotamia during the First World War.

It was the water problem that confronted both Rommel and the British advance from Egypt to stem the German's drive towards the east in North Africa. AND THEN—THE JAPS—THEY ENDED THE RESISTANCE OF SINGAPORE IN PROBABLY LESS THAN THREE DAYS BY SHEER CUTTING OF THE WATER SUPPLY MAINS FROM JOHORE SIDE!

Water supply, therefore, has been the potent weapon in the hands of man or nations to force the opponent to his knees. And if America were in a position to wield this all-powerful weapon she would have forced Nehru to fly to Washington and hug Truman in the precints of the White House, and sign a pact with America making India a loyal satellite of WALL STREET.

But 'water, water everywhere but not a drop to drink' is not merely poetry; we have something much worse nearer home.

In Malegaon, which is a 'Jehagir' area, is held weekly a cattle fair where over a thousand bullocks are brought for sale. This is one of the biggest cattle markets in Berar, which falls under our present Madhya Pradesh. And in Malegaon this year there is acute scarcity of water. So those who bring their cattle to the Malegaon fair have to pay annas eight to twelve for water for each bullock. It is true that the Madhya Pradesh Government has planned tube-wells in the Malegaon area but the plans have yet to materialise and the poor people have to pay this heavy toll for water for their bullocks.

Madhya Pradesh probably is one of the hottest areas as can be evidenced from the daily weather chart which shows Amraoti as one of the top-rankers in temperature in summer. There are also other places equally hot and Khamgaon is one of them.

At KHAMGAON TODAY, according to the report in a Nagpur paper, if you ask for a glass of water in the hotels, you are charged two annas. And even those who take refreshments there get one and only one glass of water free of charge; and for extra glasses of water they have to shell out anna one each!

That is why there seems to be a great need of grow more water campaign in India.

Rain And Food

With a fair enough shower as an advance guard of the monsoon, two days back, Bombay heaved a seigh of relief from the sweltering heat of summer.

And the morning papers the same day carried the welcome news of the voting of the "food loan" of 190 million dollars by the United States House of Representatives for averting famine in India. Fortunately the House refused to condition the loan on the supply of monazite in return. For once there are no strings, then.

Bihar is now getting 12 ounces ration a day, which has made the other parts of the country where the daily ration is only nine ounces — especially Madras — jealous. However Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Food Minister, says that they have stocks of over 14 lakhs of food grains, and the provinces can rest assured that their present ration, wherever there is rationing, will continue without further cuts.

Cloudy Horizon

While on the food front there is a welcome respite, the Indian political horizon seems more and more clouded

A requisition from an inadequate number of members has been submitted to the Congress President urging him to convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to avert the rift that is threatening the premier political organisation of the country. The Congress President has replied that it is the Congress Working Committee that has to decide that issue which may in due course go before it.

Following Mr. J. B. Kripalani's resignation, his wife, Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani has also resigned from the Congress. A spate of resignations is in full flow. A Nagpur paper announces that 2,100 effective members are to quit the Congress organisation of Madhya Pradesh shortly. An MLA from Narsingur has also tendered his resignation.

But more important seems to be the resignation of Sardar Bhagwant Singh General Secretary of the PEPSU State Congress, as a protest against the "installation of a popular ministry (sworn in last week) consisting of representatives of three warring groups in the State Congress."

And in the Punjab Prime Minister Bhargava does not seem inclined to submit to the Central Parliamentary Board's directives in regard to the reconstitution of the ministry, for fear that his majority may be reduced! And the Punjab headache for the Congress continues.

Workers' Revolt

Threat during coming elections from workers looms large for the Congress. The Prantiya Raksha Dal was raised in Uttar Pradesh following the communal disturbances all over the country about the time of the partition. This organisation developed from strength to strength, with official benedictions, and is said to comprise of several lakhs of members with paid organisers.

As probably a measure of retrenchment the budget for the P. R. Dal was cut down to less than one-fourth of what it was in a previous peak year, there has been a revolt from the P.R.D. and resignations followed.

Some of these resigned men are reported to have formed a rival organisation called the "Lok Rakshah Dal", which may gather strength in time, and be a menace to the Congress at the time of the elections, especially as it is a body of workers.

And from PEPSU again comes the news of the disbanding of the Home Guards in two districts and some tehsils of that State. Here too the apparent reason for this decision seems to be inadequate budget provision. So they too may add to the ranks of discontented workers.

A new political party called the Bharatiya Jan Sangh has come into being at Jullundur with the object of unification of the three states of Punjab, PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh. And among the objects of this Sangh are said to be a drive for the establishment of a UNITED India!

The Dangs

Discordant notes are not yet over. The Dang problem hangs fire still. The Dangs are tribal estates, to the number of 14, under local chiefs hedged in between the Khandesh districts and the Baroda territory. For over 150 years the issue seems to be a bone of contention between the Bombay, India and Gaekwad's Governments. Historical records all go to show more affinity of the area towards Gujarat. But the Maharastrians on certain grounds, mainly language seem to be insisting on the inclusion of the Dang area in the Nasik District of Maharashtra, while for delimitation purposes the Dangs have been attached to the Surat District by the India Government. The Maharastra Congress considered the issue last week and the Bombay Cabinet discussed it later. But as Chief Minister Kher is reported to have said, it is "better not to make a bitter issue more bitter" by discussing it.

Believe It Or Not

THREE INDIAN editors—among about fifty from more than 15 Asian and other countries—visited the United States as guests of the Trans-World Airlines plus the State Department of the United States of America for a fortnight. They were taken round—with an 'Audience', as they would say in England, with President Truman thrown in— to the industrial production centres of the country. Our editors have given their personal glimpses of the whirl-wind tour of the most modern and speediest country in the world. It seems probably America's speed is one of the Jet variety not merely in machines. Probably, it covers— I mean the 'jet'—the grey matter in the upper storey as evidenced from the following which Mr. S.N. Ghosh, one of the visiting editors, has written in the 'Pioneer' :

"They did us proud in Pittsburgh, where we enjoyed the hospitality both of the steel barons and the workers. A few newspapermen were also present at the reception lunch. Seated next to me was the Managing Director of a Hearst paper in Pittsburgh. Middle-aged, plump and grey he seemed to have a rapier wit. When I tried to make conversation by referring to my predecessor, Mr. Desmond Young, whose book 'Rommel' has proved to be a best-seller and is about to be filmed in Hollywood, he remarked with a straight face, but a merry twinkle in his eyes:

'SO YOU COME FROM A COUNTRY WHERE EDITORS CAN BOTH READ AND WRITE? WHY, THAT MUST BE A WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE'

Mr. Ghosh adds that he was "flabbergasted".

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

MALTA'S RELIGIOUS HISTORY SHOWN ON STAMPS

COLLECTORS seldom care to go below the surface of a series of stamps, in order to trace their background and history. Thousands of the items which adorn every album have tales of romance to tell, and with a little research and a little intelligent "writing up", an album page turns from merely a decorative sheet artistically arranged to a leaf torn from the very history of the world.

There are a dozen instances which spring readily to mind, where the dawn of civilisation is brought to life through being commemorated on postage stamps. Greece, with her numerous issued devoted to themes taken from antiquity, Crete, some of the South and Central American nations and many more, are familiar to every collector. Some of the finest thematic collections in existence have been devoted to history and antiquity.

Of tremendous interest not only to antiquaries but to the collector of religious themes are the stamps of Malta. This tiny British possession in mid-Mediterranean has a history that reaches back for centuries; a tale of bloodshed and conquest, of the shifting tides of battles and the back and forth of power politics.

One of the great seafaring races of the ancient world, the Phoenicians spread all over the Mediterranean and colonised—among other places—the island of Melita. The Phoenicians originally hailed from round about the Persian Gulf, whence they had settled throughout the Middle East, and had even reached the shores of Britain. Later ages identified the Phoenicians with Carthage, which was one of their settlements, and thus it is that the Phoenicians are often thought of as Africans when actually they were a race of Caucasian extraction. After they had colonised Malta, the Phoenicians became so firmly entrenched in the island that they were simply known as Maltese. The men of Carthage came to Malta some time during the sixth century B.C., not as conquerors, but as fellow Phoenicians. For a while, everything went well, but when Carthage finally came to grips with Rome during the Punic Wars, she was compelled to tax the Maltese heavily, in order to finance her armies

CHEQUERED HISTORY

Out of disgust with this oppressive behaviour of the Carthaginians, the Maltese preferred rule by Rome, and relinquishd the island to Titus Sempronius, the Roman general. Malta is not a very fertile island. It takes toil and a lot of it to wrest a livelihood from the inhospitable soil. For this reason the Romans did not find it worth their while to oust the original Punic inhabitants, and so we find Cicero referring to the Maltese as "Socii" or allies of Rome. There is evidence to show that Hannibal, the man who almost humbled the Roman eagle, was born in Malta.

The link of Malta with Christianity begins at the time of the later missionary voyages of St. Paul...Paul was born a Jew. Under the name of Saul, he was noted for the zeal with which he persecuted the infant church. He was converted in dramatic circumstances being struck blind by heaven and only restored to sight when he repented and embraced the new religion

Paul preached throughout Asia Minor with such success that the Jews determined to do away with him. But when they attempted to put him on trial, Paul who was technically a Roman citizen, played his trump card and appealed for a trial before Caesar himself The Roman governor was forced to comply with his request, and the Apostle of the Gentiles was sent to Rome to be tried. A voyage in those days was no light thing. Paul sailed, along with other prisoners, from Sidon to a port in Lycia, and was there transhipped aboard a vessel bound for the Capital. Paul was something of a sailor, and realised that this was not the time of year to undertake a voyage, and when the boat arrived at Fair Haven, in Crete, advised the captain to winter there. The latter, in a hurry, disregarded this wise counsel.

VOYAGE TO MELITA

The ship had hardly left the shelter of the island when there sprung up a tremendous wind, and the sailors lay helpless before the tempest. After being tossed about on a black sea for two whole weeks, the men panicked and wanted to abandon the vessel. Paul managed to stay their hands by informing them that he had been told in a vision that no lives would be lost, but this could only come about if no man left the ship It says a lot for Paul's personality and the confidence the sailors had in him that they not only fell in with his advice, but even managed to eat a hearty meal!

After throwing the cargo of wheat overboard, the ship was run ashore, where it was wedged between the rocks, and broke up. Not a man of the 276 on her was lost, all getting ashore by clinging to bits of driftwood or swimming through the shallows. The natives of the place, which was called Melita, rushed to help the sailors. It was a desolate spot and the rain and foul weather did not improve matters. As if these troubles were not enough, a viper emerged from some wood the men had used for kindling fires, and fastened itself on Paul's hand. The islanders were a superstitious bunch, and when they saw Paul attacked by the snake they concluded that he was a murderer fleeing from justice and that God had spared him drowning only to finish him off by snakebite!

PUBLIUS CONVERTED

Paul, in contrast, was most calm. He merely shook the viper into the fire, and forgot all about the incident. The crowd stood around boggling, expecting him to swell up and die an awful death. When Paul refused to oblige them, and went on living the same as before, they went to the other extreme, and jumped to the conclusion that he was some sort of god! They took him with great ceremony to the chief of the island, a man named Publius, whose father lay grievously ill with fever and haemorrhage. Paul went to visit him, prayed awhile, and cured him. This was the signal for everyone on the island to bring forth their ailing, and as many of them as were brought, Paul healed.

Paul left the island a hero, but on arrival at Rome was consigned to prison. Probably his trial ended in complete acquittal, and we find him back at work preaching the Word throughout the land. Once more he was captured at Ephesus and sent on to Rome, now under the dominion of the infamous Nero. It is uncertain how he died, but the probability is that since he was a Roman citizen, he was decapitated.

THE SAINTS AND STAMPS

This is the stirring background of the beautiful set which Malta issued early in 1899. This series has been quite popular with collectors, and in recent times has appreciated fairly steadily.

The lowest value shows a typical fishing boat of Gozo, a double-sailed affair reminiscent of a Dhow. The martial and maritime tradition of the men of Malta is strongly brought out by the next stamp in the set, a five penny item showing a galley in full sail with the Maltese flag flying at the masthead. The half crown shows a typical conventional figure of "Malta" while the highest value of the series, a magnificent blue-black stamp, carries a graphic portrait of the scene of Paul's landing in Melita, showing Paul ashore with a couple of shipwrecked comrades struggling out of the water, while what appears to be an asp is emerging from the embers of the fire. The hulk of the broken ship can be seen in the background.

This last value was also issued in 1920 but was current for so short a time that catalogue quotation is now more than a hundred times face This same item, with the new "script" watermark is the top stamp of the set issued the following year.

St. Paul has always been acknowledged the patron saint of the island, and a full length figure of him appears on the black and red 10/- stamps of 1926 and 1930 as well as on the current ten shilling.

Publius, whose father Paul had cured, was the first local convert to Christianity. His lead was followed by all his people, and soon the whole island had taken to the new faith. The Maltese were unaffected by the Greek schism, which caused widespread breaks in the body ecclesiastic, and have always remained loyal to Rome. Publius, in fact is traditionally recognised as the first Maltese bishop, and is shown in his mitre and robes on 1/6 values of 1926 and 1930 and on the same denomination of the George VI set.

It is also a local tradition that the home of Publius was converted by him into a place of worship. The shrine was re-built during the eleventh century by Count Roger, the Norman conqueror of the island, and the original site is now occupied by the magnificent cathedral of Mdina. A distant prospect of Mdina (or Notabile) is seen on the 2/- stamp of the 1926 series while a close up view of the Cathedral is pictured on the 2/- stamp of the current series.

Knight-Errant And The Lady

The 1926 set of Malta shows one of the Knights Hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem. The current shilling depicts a local woman in her quaint traditional "faldetta", now used chiefly on ceremonial occasions.

MALTA AND THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN

Now we come to the part played by the semi-religious Knightly Orders in the life of the country. Malta was ceded to Constantinople at the end of the fourth century. During the third Arab invasion (A.D. 870) the local population joined hands with the invaders and expelled the representatives of Byzantium. The Arabs took over the island, but they did not alter the local languages and customs, and when the Christians returned to the attack under Roger the Norman the locals once again took side with the invaders.

The Carthaginians of Malta had remained Christian under Arab rule, and with the coming of the Normans, the power of the Church increased rapidly. In succeeding years there were various waves of foreign dominance—French, Italian and Spanish all holding sway at various times. The year 1530 saw the arrival in Malta of the Knights of St. John, who had been driven from their stronghold in Rhodes by the Turks.

The Order of St. John established its headquarters at the southern end of the harbour, the place being strongly fortified and guarded by the Castle of St. Angelo. This huge structure forms the design of the current ½d stamp, the place now being used as a naval station. Malta was attacked several times by the Turks, whose power was now at its peak. The year 1565 saw the beginning of the great siege of Malta, when the defenders, numbering between six and nine thousand, were beleaguered by over 30,000 Turks. The siege was marked by the heroism of the Grand Master Jehan Parisot de la Valette, an ex-galley slave of the Turks who managed to hold the Turks at bay until the island was relieved.

Founder Of Capital

This saviour of Malta lives on through his founding of a great city on the slopes of Mt. Sceberras. He called it a "city built by gentlemen for gentlemen", and it is named Valetta in his honour. This is one of the most strongly fortified places in the world, a fact which was dramatically proved in recent years when the Maltese won the George Cross for their island by their staunch resistance in the face of continual air bombardment by the Germans. A fine view of the Grand Harbour at Valetta appears on the shilling of 1926, and a different view is featured on the current farthing pictorial.

Decay Of The Order

Men who have tasted the glory of war do not take to peace easily. The Knights of St. John fell from hard living into ease and comfort and the softness of luxury spelt their end. Napolean, with some moments to spare, grabbed hold of the island in 1798. His oppression soon roused the local populace and his attempts to loot churches so provoked the Maltese that he soon had a general strike on his hands followed by a revolt. The Maltese undermined French rule from within, while the British fleet, under Nelson, blockaded place. Malta became part of the British Empire in 1814.

The first Grand Master, de l'Isle Adam, shown entering Mdina in triumph, is the subject of the design of the current 2½d stamp One of the famous Knights of Malta is featured on the lower values of the 1925 set, as well as on the pound of the same series. Few nations of the world have employed stamps with such telling effect to portray the glories of a romantic and adventurous past.

Since the original inhabitants came from Phoenicia, many nations have come and gone. Grecks, Romans, Jews, various Spanish states, Italians, French and British — all have played their part in moulding what is now Malta. But the men of George Cross island have always remained unspotted and unaffected. Take a look at the traditional garb of the woman who appears on the shilling stamp of the present reign if you need the proof.

7

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

KAMADHENU AND PART 'C' STATES BILL

N. G. AYYANGAR PROMISES TO DISCUSS PLANS TO FURTHER DEMOCRATISE SET-UP

NEW DELHI, May 26 (PTI): Home Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari today compared the Part 'C' States Bill to the Indian mythological cow, the Kamadhenu.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, who was referring to the remarks of the Bhopal member Mr. Thakur Lal Singh that the Constitution proposed for Part 'C' states was something like vegetable ghee business about it. "It is good honest cow's ghee. Only the cow is not all white of Sindhi colour. The cow is dappled to some extent. But that was the colour of the Kamadhenu. The colour of Kamadhenu was mixed and was not pure. But it was an exceedingly good cow and this part C States Bill, I think, will be the Kamadhenu for these states. I have no doubt in my mind about this."

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Minister for States, today agreed to a non-official suggestion in Parliament that in part c states which would have councils of advisers, the electoral colleges should be given the right to be consulted on matters of legislation and administration.

The suggestion was made by Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava, member from Ajmer.

Mr. Ayyangar also agreed to hold informal discussions with members of Parliament on the various amendments tabled by them to further democratise the set-up proposed in the government of part c states bill.

The quantum of responsible government given to part c states by this bill, said Mr. Ayyangar, was a "great advance" on the existing position.

Intervening in the debate, the Home Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, refuted the suggestion that part c states were being treated likes scheduled castes and tribes. He believed that under the set-up proposed, "Part c state will be governed better than many of the part a or b states".

The house passed Mr. Ayyangar's motion for consideration. Clause by clause consideration will probably begin on Monday.

PER CAPITA

The Finance Minister Mr. C. D. Deshmukh said that the per capita burden of public debt, taking the public debt of the Centre and the States in India together into account, was approximately Rs. 66 at present.

He thought that the extent of burden was decreasing.

PROJECTS

Mr. Sri Prakasa, Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, in a written answer stated that the Ramapadasagar project was included by the Madras Government in its list of schemes both for the five-year and 15-year plans for irrigation and power development.

In the five-year plan framed in consultation with the Planning Commission, said Mr. Sri Prakasa, the first priority had, however, been given to irrigation and power schemes which had already been commenced and were in progress.

SAVING CERTIFICATES

The system of authorised agents to sell national savings certificates had been revived as an experimental measure in Madras, Bombay and Bengal Mr. C. D. Deshmukh said today.

The rate of commission, he said, was fixed at 1-1|4 per cent.

CALCUTTA NATIONAL BANK AFFAIRS

Question In Parliament

NEW DELHI, May 26, (UPI): In reply to a short notice question by Mr. Arun Chandra Guha on the recent order of the Reserve Bank of India prohibiting the Calcutta National Bank from receiving fresh deposits the Finance Minister Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh said in Parliament that the Calcutta National Bank had been defaulting persistently since February 1950.

"The Reserve Bank issued an order prohibiting the Bank from receiving fresh deposits with effect from May 14 1951 and one of the reasons for this was the persistent defaults by the Bank in the maintenance of statutory deposits." he added.

"It has been reported, the Finance Minister continued, "that the Bank has suspended payment with effect from the May 14. The Reserve Bank had made an estimate of the realisable value of the assets and liabilities during an inspection carried out in December 1950 under section 35 of the Banking companies Act"

The Finance Minister said I do not think there is any provision for taking over the management of the bank by the Reserve Bank."

NEHRU ON PRE-FAB FACTORY

NEW DELHI, May 26 (PTI): Prime Minister Nehru said in Parliament today that the Government housing factory was "a magnificent acquisition for the Government" and impression that the factory had caused considerable loss to the Government was not correct.

The Prime Minister intervened to reply to a question by Mr. H. V. Kamath on the future of the pre-fab housing factory.

Some time back, said Mr. Nehru a technical committee was appointed to take charge of the housing factory and report to the Government as to the best use it could be put to. The National Physical Laboratory was carrying out tests in regard to various matters concerning the factory. Naturally therefore, the persons in charge of National Physical Laboratory played an important part in the Committee.

The Prime Minister informed the House that as the result of the Committee's work considerable progress had been made.

PROFITABLE

"I repeat what I said before", remarked Mr. Nehru "that this factory is a magnificent acquisition. That is the Committee's opinion also. It is going to be not only useful in construction works but wil be a profitable and paying undertaking. There seems to be an impression that the factory has caused considerable loss to us. That is not right. We are of the opinion that the works of the factory will be considerable and profitable".

Mr. Nehru said that the Managing Director of the factory was not connected with the factory in that capacity now. He could not say whether the Government had spent over Rs. 125 lakhs over the factory but there was no doubt that a large sum had been spent.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, replying on behalf of the Health Minister, said that the question of legal action against the British consultants was still under consideration and it would not be in the public interest to lay the report of the Moolgaokar Committee on the table of the House until a decision was reached.

Mr. Kidwai replied in the negative when Mr. Kamath asked whether the Government proposed to continue the services of the Director of the Housing after the expiry of his contract and added that the officer had asked the Government to relieve him on July 1.

BURMA OWES INDIA RS. 48 CRORES

NEW DELHI, May 26 (UPI): The Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, told Mr. Tripathy that Burma owed India Rs. 48.15 crores out of the separation debt. The debt was repayable in 45 years.

A further loan to Burma, he said, was agreed upon, but the Burma Government had not drawn any money from that loan so far.

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TWO BURNT TO DEATH

GUNPOWDER FACTORY EXPLOSION

JAMMU, May 26 (PTI): Two persons were burnt to death here yesterday when a gunpowder factory exploded giving a loud noise. The cause of the explosion is said to be a spark which emerged from a stone while an iron rod struck against it. The fire which gutted the entire building was soon extinguished.

Four Die In Explosion

YAKIMA, WASHINGTON, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): Four people died in an explosion and fire at the otisriggs fruit warehouse, 12 miles south west of Yakima late last night.

The Sheriff's officers said the blast apparently occurred as workmen were handling melted tar inside the marehouse on end of which was destroyed.

37 Neo-Fascists Arrested

ROME, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): Italian police yesterday announced the arrest of 37 Neo-Fascists, accused of seven terrorist bomb-throwing attempts since November.

The bombs shook the offices of the Republican Party, the leftwing Social Democrat Party, the Italian Foreign Office, the United States Embassy, the Yugoslav Embassy, the Italian Ministry of the Intreior and the offices of a Communist Partisans Association. No lives were lost, but many windows were broken and ceilings brought down.

MAC'S STAR FADING

Republicans Lose Interest In Dispute

PHILADELPHIA, May 26 (UPA): Some Republicans who hitched their politics to the Star of Gen. MacArthur "soon will wish they were unhitched" according to Republican Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon.

Morse, who is a member of the Senate Committee investigating the dismissal of McArthur, said the General's case was "fast fading away".

At a United Jewish Appeal meeting Friday night he urged restoration of constitutional Government in which "civilians had control of the military."

KIDS KIDNAPPED BY REDS

WASHINGTON, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman said last night he had received a report from the Bishop of Berlin that Communists had kidnapped thousands of children in the eastern sector of the city.

"They carry them off and they are never heard of again", Mr. Truman said.

The President was dedicating the new amphitheatre here to Mr. C. S. Barron, Washington civic leader who died last November. He spoke of a historical pageant to be presented soon in the new building under the title "faith in our fathers."

Assistance To Election Body

NEW DELHI, May 26 (PTI): Four Regional Commissioners to assist the Election Commission are proposed to be appointed in accordance with Article 324 (4) of the Constitution.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Law Minister, announcing this in Parliament in a written reply to Mr. H. V. Kamath added that no decision had yet been taken as to the date from which they were to be appointed.

NO CHANGE IN DATES OF ELECTIONS

NEW DELHI, May 26. (PTI): The Law Minister Dr. B. R. Ambedkar stated in Parliament today that there was no likelihood of a change of the dates of the general elections in November-December this year, as matters stood at present.

Speaker Disallows Adjournment

NEW DELHI, May 26, (PTI): The Speaker, Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, ruled in Parliament this morning that the demolition of a Hindu temple in Delhi on Thursday night was not a matter of "such public importance" as to be discussed in the House through an adjournment motion.

Reading out an adjournment motion which sought to discuss the demolition of the temple in the Pahari Dhiraj area of Delhi, the Speaker said that "this unfortunate incident" could not be the subject matter of an adjournment motion.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION

U. P. Zamindars To Contest Validity

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, May 26: A large number of zamindars as well as tenants in U. P. are reported to be organising a move to contest the validity of the proposed amendment to Article 31 of the Constitution in court after the amendment is passes.

Eminent constitutional lawyers of this state expressed the opinion that the amendment could not be held valid in a Court of law.

New Chief Of W. I. A. A. Felicitated

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Pannalal Manecklal Chinai was felicitated on his being elected President of the Western India Automobiles Association by the Silk Merchants' Association at the 'Radio Club' today.

Among those present on the occasion were Bombay's Minister for Health, Mr. Gilder and the Sheriff of Bombay Mr. Kapadia.

Mr. C. M. Kothari, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, who presided over the gathering paid tributes to the "drive, tenacity of purpose and passion for work" of Mr Chinai who, he said, had built up from scratch, the National Royon Corporation, which today occupied a premier position in the industry.

On behalf of the Silk Merchants' Association, Mr. Kotumal Chainrai, the President of the Association, welcoming the guest of honour paid tributes to the services rendered by Mr. Chinai in the cause of the silk trade. He said that it was no matter of accident that the WIAA had embarked this year on an ambitious programme of increased activity and service to the motoring public. Sir Behram Karanja also associated himself in paying tributes to Mr. Chinai.

Mr. Chinai in reply said that he had pledged himself to serve the interests of the Silk Merchants' Association all his life. He thanked the Bombay Government and Dr. Gilder, Minister for Health, in particular, for the help given to the National Rayon Corporation in solving the land and water problems.

Mr. L. P. Shah, Vice-President of the Association, proposed a vote of thanks.

Kagodu Satyagrahis Arrested

BANGALORE, May 26 (PTI): Seventy arrests have been made in connection with the agitation launched by the Socialist Party on May 16 in support of the tenants of Kagodu, a village in Sagar taluk of Shimoga district.

According to the Socialist Party's provincial leader Mr. C G K Reddy, 191 tenants were taken into custody before the agitation, but many of them had been released.

The 400 acres of fertile land in Kagodu, entirely owned by Mr. K. G. Wodeyar, a prominent Congressman and cultivated for past generations by the 72 peasant families of the village, would grow no grains this year, if the dispute continued for long.

NIGHT AIRMAIL SERVICE

Licence For Deccan Airways

NEW DELHI, May 26 (PTI): The Air Transport Licensing Board at its meeting today decided that the Deccan Airways Limited should commence night air services on the Delhi-Nagpur-Madras and Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta routes from June 1, 1951. The provisional licence of the Himalayn Aviation Limited for the night air services will expire on May 31 and it will cease to operate these services from that date.

It is believed the Himalayn Aviation Limited have applied for the grant of licenses to operate other air routes in the country and the matter is under consideration of the Board.

New Post For Zacharih

NEW DELHI, May 26 (PTI): The Government of India have appointed Mr. K. Zacharih Director, Historical Section, Ministry of External Affairs, as a corresponding member of the Indian Historical Records Commission for the period up to March 31, 1952, it was officially announced today.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

ASTROLOGERS RULE AND MINISTERS REIGN IN DELHI

Inside Story Of Punjab Power Politics

PARTIES MANOEUVRE FOR POSITION OF VANTAGE IN ELECTIONS

A SPECTRE is haunting the Congress, the spectre of General Elections. Having tasted power for over three years, Congressmen would like to retain it, so long as they can. They are confident that no single party is yet so organised as to seriously challenge their authority.

ALTHOUGH Congress leaders, from time to time, have assured fair Elections, Congressmen, in the name of democracy, are entrenching themselves in office in order to gain a position of vantage for themselves. There could hardly be any other explanation for the so-called popular Ministries, which have recently been set up in Rajasthan and Patiala and East Punjab States Union, for the tussle for power in the Punjab and for the got-up agitation for Responsible Government in the Centrally-Administered Areas.

The States Minister, Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar enunciated a perfectly correct position when he told Parliament during the week that the "sine qua non" of responsible Government was a fully elected legislature. There could, therefore, be no responsible Government, unless there was a legislature to call the Ministers to account. No legislatures exist in Rajasthan or Patiala and the East Punjab States Union.

Punjab Tussle

The Punjab Legislature is a remnant of the United Punjab's legislature. Today it includes members, who were originally elected to the United Punjab's legislature and whose constituencies are in the Union of India and also nominated members whose constituencies have gone to Pakistan and who are supposed to represent the displaced persons. In other words, some members are without constituencies. At the fateful date for elections approaches the left-over-in-Pakistan constituencies representatives would like to get into the Ministry. In addition, there is the Sikh versus Hindu tussle.

The desire for responsible Government in Part C States can be understood, but not the demand for Ministerships in the pre-Election period. The Bill now pending before Parliament is intended to set up Executive Councillors in all the Part C States forthwith. As indicated earlier, there could be one explanation for the overdoze of democracy in certain parts of India, namely the conviction amongst Congressmen that they would be able to retain power, if they held places of authority in this country. By their persistent attacks, they have thoroughly demoralised the services. There is a saying in North India that "whosoever has a lathi, owns the cow". So also with General Elections; "whosoever is in office can win elections". This is obviously a fool-proof precaution.

Election Stunt

The amendment to the Constitution has created a minor storm in New Delhi. The debate on the Bill is a lesson in Parliamentary democracy. Member after Member from the Congress benches lashed a storm of opposition to the Bill. They all voted for accepting the principle of the Bill. It is explained that being Members of the Congress Parliamentary Party they had to obey the Party-whip for voting for the Select Committee motion. But being Members of a Parliamentary Party, they had, no business to criticize the Bill either.

The members of the Conservative or Labour Party in Britain do not attack their own Party openly in the House of Commons. One view here is that Congressmen masquerading as opposition generally are building up their election platform.

Fifty-two Congressmen, headed by Mr. Masani had sent a cable to American Senators at Washington last winter. Fifty of them forsook Mr. Masani, when they were put on the mat by the Prime Minister. Another batch of members has demanded the freedom of vote on the Constitution Amendment Bill. Mr. Masani must be laughing at their courage.

A Bill to declare certain ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains in Parts A and B States to be of national importance was introduced in Parliament during the week. The monuments covered by the Bill are 22 in Hyderabad, 124 in Madhya Bharat, 108 in Mysore, 74 in Rajasthan, 30 in Saurashtra, eight in Travancore-Cochin and two in Patiala and East Punjab States Union. In addition, the Bill will protect 8 sites each in Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, and Mysore, 30 sites in Rajasthan, five in Saurashtra and seven in Travancore-Cochin. The additional expenditure involved will be Rs. ten lakhs a year to begin with.

Officers' Ways

The Deputy Minister, Maharaj Himat Singhji told Parliament during the week that a departmental enquiry was in progress against an officer in the Defence Ministry for employing an office sepoy as his domestic servant. This proves an age-long dictum that law punishes the unforgivable offence of being found out. Anyone who knows the working of the Government of India will admit that office sepoys are used as domestic servants by Ministers and Office Superintendents. In these days of house shortage, office sepoys, in consideration of living space and a few extra rupees a month, cook food and run errands of his superior's wife. He is often sacked for disobedience, commonly styled as indiscipline. The Evil is so widespread in New Delhi that it is no longer regarded an evil. It is Indian tax-payer's rare privilege that he has to supply cheap but stately housing accommodation and almost free domestic servants to the Gazetted Officers of his own Government.

Mr. Naziruddin has a hullucination that he is a Master of King's English. His amendments generally seek to correct grammatical mistakes of the Law Ministry's draftmen Photography is really his serious occupation. And while the House is engrossed in serious discussion, the learned Indian "Nesfield" moves from seat to seat exhibiting his pictures. Sometimes his pictures are exhibited in the lobbies. A responsible Minister declared in the lobbies that Mr. Nazir-ud-din was building up an alternative profession for himself. Reading of newspapers inside the House is banned. Probably for the meritorious services rendered to the Hindu Orthodoxy by his opposition to the Hindu Code Bill, Mr. Nazir-ud-Din is permitted to canvass business inside the House. No one, so far, has brought this unseemly practice to the notice of the Speaker, not even Mr. Hari Vishnu Kamath.

The Education Minister, Maulana Azad, according to London reports, entered a hospital for a week on the second day of his arrival at the Commonwealth capital. It was no state secret that the learned Maulana had been ailing for some months and had been advised by his Indian doctors to go abroad for treatment. This is what Maulana Sahib did. The Communication Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai is now carrying a triple burden including his own and those of Maulana Azad and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. He is doing exceedingly well. He at least, does not say so often as the other two did, "I am afraid, I shall have to ask for notice."

Then And Now

The British made New Delhi, not only one of the most beautiful cities in the East, but also the healthiest town in India. Flies and mosquitoes were banished. Both have reappeared. There are definite reasons for their re-appearance. Thanks to the appeasement of the refugees, thousands live in shops and unauthorised structures in New Delhi. Due to lack of sanitary arrangements, they use the road-sides. Secondly, refugees believe that life is eating. In addition to a number of restaurants inside the Government Offices, food vendors crowd all approaches to the Secretariat. In addition and unlike its predecesors, the Government is building a new shopping centre for eating houses near the Secretariat. Thirdly, New Delhi was kept clear of fruit trees and food crops, both of which breed mosquitoes and flies. New Delhi now has become a show-window for the "Grow More Food Campaign."

No serious danger, however, is apprehended it flies and mosquitoes are on the increase, so also are the doctors. And what becomes incurable is cured by the Astrologers.

In the Secular State of India, astrologers have come back into their own. Many Ministers have their own astrologers who are their real philosophers and guides. One astrologer had recently predicted the fall of the Nehru Cabinet by March last. Nehru Cabinet is as firm as ever, though India is running fast into June. It must have been however, the mistake of the newspaper reporter, who misunderstood March 1951 for March 1952. The present Nehru Cabinet shall fall by March 1952, because following the General Elections, the Prime Minister by then will constitute his new Cabinet. An astrologer, like a politician can never be in the wrong.

Rotting Firs Can Make Good Newsprint

PROBLEM OF TRANSPORT OF HIMALAYAN TREE SOLVED

A chance thought of a lone mountaineer trekking the upper ranges of the Sutlej and Beas last year, has solved a problem which had defied human ingenuity for well nigh half a century. It struck him that heavy logs of fir could be brought within reach of a newsprint industry in India by splitting them into two!

Today 75,000 tons of firs go to rot every year in the Kulu and Seraj Divisions of the Himalayas; the tale is not different in Himachal Pradesh and U.P.

A close study of the various stages of the transport of logs of fir and floating them down the river, has shown the physical impossibility of human labour handling logs of great dimensions. The smallest billet is too heavy to carry to the ropeway head. The simple technique of splitting the log into two has now brought Indian firs within reach of the newsprint industry. Once the existing over-matured stock of firs has been used, it will not be necessary to allow these trees to grow to unmanageable dimensions. The exploitable diameter of the trees can also then be reduced from about 24 to about 15 inches.

Newsprint Famine

Barring U. S. A. the whole world today is experiencing an acute shortage of newsprint bordering on virtual famine. Newspapers have been compelled to reduce their size and increase their prices.

It is estimated that the consumption of newsprint in U. S. A. is a little more than 60 per cent of the total world production; yet the world production and consumption of newsprint in 1949 and 1950 nearly balanced each other.

The following table, which is based on data obtained from producing and consuming countries throughout the world by the Newsprint Association of Canada, gives a picture of the world newsprint capacity, production and demand:

(In thousands of tons)

	Pre-war	1949	1950
Capacity	10670	10151	10,476
Production	8,149	9,086	9,391
Demand	8,148	10.306	10,604

Newsprint Characteristics

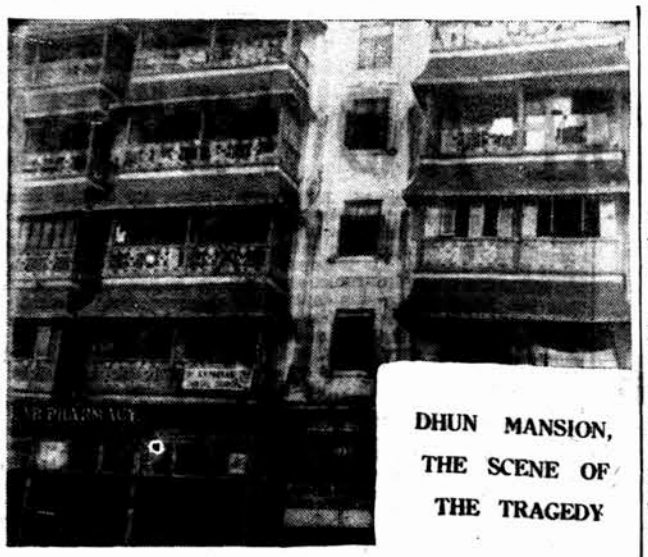
India has a large number of plants manufacturing ordinary paper, but she is completely dependent upon foreign countries for her requirements of newsprint, which two years ago amounted to 57,638 tons costing Rs. 4,35,00,000. The estimated consumption of newsprint in 1951 is 60,000 tons rising to about 100,000 tons in 1956.

A survey of fir resources carried out in the Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh shows that about 180,000 tons will be available every year for the manufacture of newsprint.

Prospects

According to a rough and ready estimate, the total cost of one ton of newsprint in India will be about Rs. 750 as against the current price of Rs. 1,000.

It is not the financial side of the proposition alone which is so attractive, but also the possibility of becoming indepdent of foreign supplies. Reports indicate that the services of a foreign expert have been secured under the Technical Assistance Scheme of the F. A. O. He will undertake a survey of fir resources and advise on their utilisation in the manufacture of newsprint. In addition two students are being sent from India to Scandinavian countries, to get practical training in the manufacture of newsprint.



DHUN MANSION, THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY

U.S.-JAP DEFENCE PACT

Plans For Post-Peace Treaty Arrangements

TOKYO, May 26 (PTI-Reuter).

FINAL touches are expected to be given next month to a defence pact between the United States and Japan, to keep American forces in Japan after the conclusion of a peace treaty, according to usually reliable Japanese sources here.

The pact, the sources said, will go into operation with the signing of the peace treaty, expected not later than October.

The United States will, under the pact, regard any attack on Japan as an attack on the United States and its forces in the country—army, navy and air force.

Australia, New Zealand and Philippines have agreed to details of the pact, the sources said. Details were submitted to them after they had been drafted during the visit to Tokyo last month of Mr. John Foster Dulles, American Presidential "peace" envoy.

Two fresh American Divisions which have arrived in Japan in the past six weeks are expected to form the nucleus of the American garrison, which may be expanded to four divisions.

Military bases now used by the Americans are likely to remain in their hands after the peace treaty, and the Japanese Government is understood to be ready to maintain the bases free of charge.

The sources said the pact would be temporary and remain in force only until Japan was physically and economically able to protect herself, joining as an equal in a system of Pacific defence alliances.

The pact was expected to establish a joint United States-Japan Committee to govern the relationship between American forces in Japan and the Japanese Government.

The defence pact will be based, like the North Atlantic Treaty, on articles of the United Nations Charter permitting regional defence organisations.

Dramatic Turn In Parsi Lady Murder Case

HUSBAND ARRESTED ON SUSPICION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE murder of the 54-year old Parsi lady, Mrs. Alamai Kaikhusru Katrak, residing at Dhun Mansion, Lamington Road, who was strangled to death in the early hours of the morning today, reached a dramatic climax with the arrest, later in the day, of her pensioner husband, who himself was found tied to a cot in an unconscious state in an adjoining room of the flat.

The Lamington Road police had taken Mr. Katrak to the police station for interrogation soon after he regained consciousness in a city hospital. The police suspect that Mr. Katrak had "a hand in the murder of his wife". On orders received from superior officers, he was taken to custody.

Mrs. Katrak's servant-maid who was the first to see the ghastly tragedy as she entered the flat at Dhun Mansion, Lamington Road this morning found her mistress lying flat on the ground. When she knelt down and examined further she let forth a huge scream. Her mistress had been throttled to death.

As the servant-maid began searching for Mr. Katrak, she found him tied to the legs of the cot in the adjoining room. He was unconscious. He had been tied by means of strong chords but there were no marks of injury on his body. Perplexed and completely at a loss the servant-maid rushed to the neighbours who summoned the police.

Mr. Katrak, who is a 58-year old pensioner, was immediately rushed to the J. J. Hospital, where after a couple of hours he regained consciousness. He was then led to the Lamington Road police station for interrogation.

NO DETAILS

No detailled information was available from the police about how the murder came to be perpetrated. It was presumed that the murder must have been committed in the early hours of the morning. The maid servant, who usually is the first caller at the flat at 6 a. m. found the doors of the flat open.

It is understood that deep marks were visible around the neck of the deceased. Police were investigating as to whether the murder was the work of one or more persons.

It was not known whether the motive of the stranger or strangers who had effected their entry into the flat was robbery; but unconfined reports said that some currency notes had been removed from the house. No other articles appeared to have been disturbed.

The body of the deceased has been removed to the city morgue and the Bombay Corner will hold an inquest shortly.

This is the second time that Dhan Mansions has been the scene of crime. Some months ago, a Parsi lady was brutally murdered in broad daylight by some unknown man who effected his entry into the flat under the pretext of delivering a fruit parcel sent by her husband.

GREATER THAN BERLIN AIRLIFT

MONTREAL, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): Commercial and military aircraft supporting United Nations' action in Korea, flew more than 250,000 miles in the peak month of September, 1950—more than the maximum for the Berlin airlift—the Council of International Civil Aviation Organisation reported yesterday.

Czechs' Three-Point Plebiscite

PRAGUE, May 26, (PTI-Reuter): Czechoslovakia's three-point plebiscite for a Five-Power Pact, the demilitarisation of West Germany and the condemning of Czech politicians in the West started here today among all citizens over the age of fifteen.

Every citizen over fifteen will be personally approached by canvassing couples and the citizen will sign his name and address on the ballot form at his place of work at school or in his home.

Egyptian Medicos' Strike

CAIRO, May 26, (UPA): The number of striking Egyptian doctors swelled to 3,000 today—doublee yesterday's figure—when the government ignored the deadline threat to meet the strikers' demands for increased pay

No Malayan Rubber For China

SINGAPORE, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): The Panamanian cargo steamer 'Norbay' is expected to unload here by tomorrow 740 tons of Malayan rubber originally bought for Communist China and requisitioned this week by the British Government. The 'Norbay' will sail for Hong Kong immediately after discharging the rubber.

Food Poisoning Fatalities

AHMEDABAD, May 26 (PTI): The bodies of a father and son were recovered by the police today from the river bank. The post-potem examination revealed that they had died of food poisoning.

The police found another man lying nearby in an unconscious state and removed him to hospital.

Woman At The Back Of It

STOCKHOLM, May 26 (UPA): Reports published abroad said Marcus Wallenberg (Jr.) was believed to be the "unknown intermediary" who passed to Swedish diplomats the suggestion for an East-West settlement given him by a Russian woman long prominent in Soviet politics. They said the Russian woman was Madame Alexandra Kollontary, the world's first woman cabinet minister who is now a private citizen near Moscow.

Kollontay, 80, was a minister in Nicolai Lenin's 1917 Russian Government and later her country's envoy to Norway. She met Wallenberg later in Stockholm. An approach from Madame Kollontay to Wallenberg in 1944 brought about the armistice between Russia and England, according to one report.

Dacoity Suspects Back In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The two suspects, arrested recently in connection with the Lloyds Bank dacoity, who had been taken to Delhi for purposes of investigation were brought back to Bombay under a strong armed escort by the Bombay Police. The party arrived by the Frontier Mail this morning.

Both the suspects were later during the day produced before Presidency Magistrate M. J. Gordhandas and remanded into custody.

The motor driver who was arrested at Mussoorie and the theatre manager of Allahabad who have also been arrested in connection with the dacoity have been held at their respective places for purposes of investigation. They will be brought to Bombay when the need arises.

'CONGRESS CAN'T BE BEATEN', SAYS GHOSH

ATGHORIA (Burdwan), May 26 (PTI): Mr. Atulya Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee and President of the West Bengal PCC, declared here today that no power could defeat the Congress in a contest so long as the flow of its work remained unimpeded. Mr. Ghosh was presiding over the Burdwan District Political Conference here, inaugurated by Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee.

NO PLACE FOR CHIANG IN PEACE TREATY

LONDON, May 26, (PTI-Reuter): British objections to Chinese Nationalists becoming a party to the Japanese peace trey are due to be discussed during the forthcoming visit to London of Mr. John Foster Dulles, usually well-informed quarters here said today.

A Foreign Office spokesman today refused to comment on a Washington press report that the British Embassy had informed the State Department that Britain could not permit General Ilsaimo Chiang Kai-Shek's Government to be party to the treaty.

President Prasad Arrives In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

President Prasad arrived in the city today in his special plane, which landed at the Santa Cruz aerodrome at 10-40 a.m.

The President was received at the Airport by Raja Maharaj Singh Governor of Bombay, who presented to him Mr. B. G. Kher the Chief Minister and Mr. G. D. Tapase, Backward Classes and Fisheries Minister.

Rear-Admiral G. Barnard, Rear Admiral Commanding the Indian Naval Squadron and Commodore R. M. T. Taylor, Commodore-in-charge, Indian Navy, Bombay were also present at the airport to receive the President. Among others present was Mr. M. D. Bhat, Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay.

The President drove to Government House. He was cheered on the way by enthusiastic crowds, who stood in the hot sun to catch a glimpse of the head of the Republic.

Admiral Parry, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy accompanied by Vice-Air-Marshal Mukherji, arrived a little after the President, in another special plane to participate in the ceremonial presentation of the President's Colour to the Indian Navy on Sunday.

Musical Feature

A musical feature in Hindi entitled "BATOHI" written by Pandit Girish, the well-known Hindi dramatist, will be broadcast from All India Radio, Bombay, on May 27, at 12-15 p.m.

"BATOHI", which will feature Vinodini Dixit and Trilok Kapur, will be heard on 353 and 41.44 metres.

Report On Opening Of Aquarium

At 10-00 p.m. on Sunday May 27, All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a Radio Report on the opening of the Taraporevala Aquarium by the President at Netaji Subhas Bose Road. The programme is expected to include recorded excerpts from the Speeches of the President, the Hon'ble Shri B. G. Kher, and Hon'ble Shri G. D. Tapase. The programme will be heard on 244, 41.44, 353 and 61.98 metres.

Radio Talk

Mr. T. Srinivasa Raghavacharya will broadcast a talk in English entitled "THE MESSAGE OF THE RAMAYANA" from All India Radio, Bombay, at 9-45 p.m. on May 27, on 244 and 41.44 metres.

Dr. Suryakant Jethalal Bhatt who has been elected president of the Malad Municipality.

Low Pressure Is Less Marked

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 26 (PTI): The following in the daily weather summary for Saturday: Th etrough of low pressaure in the East Arabian Sea is less marked.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Mysore and have occurred locally in Vindhya Pradesh, West Madhya Pradesh and South Deccan. A few thundershowers have also been reported from Assam, West Bengal, West Uttar Pradesh, the hills of the Punjab (India), in Madhya Bharat, East Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan and Tamiland.

Day temperatures were appreciably below normal in the Punjab (India), North Hyderabad, Mysore and in near East Madhya Pradesh (Madhya Pradesh).

The following is the daily weather chart:

Ahmedabad	108	83	0	0	—0.4
Baroda	105	83	0	0.1	—
BOMBAY	89	81	0.1	1.9	+1.7
Calcutta	100	81	0.7	4.0	—
Delhi	99	81	0	3.0	+1.8
Madras	98	81	0	3.7	+2.0
Rajkot	107	75	0	0.2	—0.4
Shillong	71	56	0	7.8	—8.5
Simla	71	54	0.8	7.5	—1.4

BAN CONSUMING LIQUORS

Rajasthan's Warning

JAIPUR, May 26: By an order, the Ministry for Education and Health, Rajasthan, has warned that no employee of the Education Department, should use or serve alcoholic drinks at official or semi-official parties, and should also refrain from taking alcoholic drinks in public places such as hotels, restaurants, clubs etc.

It is further stated that Government would take serious notice of employees found taking or serving alcoholic drink or going about in a drunken state.

The order says that the use of alcoholic drinks by teachers was objectionable as it created a very bad moral effect on the student community. The teachers as the toreh bearer of society should, therefore, behave in a manner which is dignified.

VETERAN BIHAR M. P. RESIGNS

NEW DELHI, May 26 (PTI): The 66 year old veteran Bihar Member of Parliament, Babu Ramnarain Singh has announced his resignation from the Congress.

In a statement explaining the reasons. He has said that the Congress which had performed the great and glorious deeds of removing the British from India stood today "either killed or at the utmost captured by the Governments in the country."

Kashmir Flood Relief

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Govindjee G Sunderjee, Joint Secretary, Jammu and Kashmir Flood Relief Committee (Bombay State) in a statement says that total remittance of one and a half lakh of rupees represent Bombay's aid so far to the sufferers of last year's floods in Kashmir This figure was reached during the week when a further cheque of Rs. 15,000 was sent to Sheikh Mohmed Abdulla, by the Hon'ble Shri Morarji Desai Chairman of the Committee.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

HINDU: Vaishakh Vad 7, 2007.
MUSLIM: Sabar 20, 1370.
PARSI: Adar 27, 1320.
SUNRISE 6-02 A.M.
SUNSET 7-10 P.M.
HIGHTIDE 04-32, 17-20
LOWTIDE 10-34.

Today's Engagements

PRESIDENT RAJENDRA PRASAD'S PROGRAMME Presentation of President's Colours to Indian Navy 8 a.m.; Visit to Children's Orthopedic Hospital 9-15 a.m. and Opening of Taraporevala Aquarium 6 p.m.

BOMBAY CITIZEN'S FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE Inauguration of food collection drive. A Procession will start from Sawastic Talkies Lamington Road 9 a.m. The processionists will collect food grains for relief of Bihar; The route will be Vithalbhai Patel Road, Kalbadevi Road and Girgum Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS Meeting at Jehengir Wadia Building 6-15 p.m.

TAMIL SANGAM Lecture by Mrs. Kalpakam Srinivasan on 'Greatness of Valluvar' Sangam Premises 6 p.m.

NATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF INDIA General meeting at Kaisar Baugh Dongri at 11-30 a.m.

VOCAL MUSIC: Indian Vocal Music at Victoria Gardens, Bombay, on Sunday the 27th May 1951, from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. by Sri N. G. Gokhale.

BAND MUSIC: Band Music at Baptista Garden, Bombay, on Sunday the 27th May 1951, from 6 to 8 p.m. by Ferns Melody Boys.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION: Managing Committee meeting, 6-30 p.m. at its head-office.

Sugar Prices To Be Enhanced

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Government regret that it has become necessary to increase the price of sugar sold in Greater Bombay. At present, controlled sugar is being sold at the rate of Rs. 0-13-4 per seer, but this rate does not cover the full cost of sugar. Government was subsidising overseas sugar out of the profits made on inland sugar but these profits have now been used up and Government has been making heavy losses, of late. Very large quantities of overseas sugar have been allotted to this State and the exemption from customs duty was withdrawn on this sugar with effect from 12th January 1951. This has made the foreign sugar much costlier than the Indian sugar; further, the factory prices of the Indian sugar were increased with effect from the 1st November 1950. Both factors making it impossible for Government to continue the old selling rate. Government have, therefore, been compelled to raise the selling price to Rs.0-15-0 per seer from 1st June 1951.

This price will have to be continued till the overseas allotments are exhausted.

AN INDIAN BANK'S DONATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The United Commercial Bank Ltd., has made a donation of Ten Thousand Dollars to the University of Malaya through the Representative of the Government of India in Malaya. The Cheque for this amount was handed over yesterday to the Commissioner General of Malaya, Sir Malcolm Macdonald, who is also the Chancellor of the University, at a reception at the Government of India's Representative, Mr. N. Gopal Menon's residence.

This Bank opened its branch at Singapore last month; and the bank's General Manager at the time of the opening promised to recommend to his Board a donation to the Malaya University. The Bank also contemplates to recruit suitable Malay graduates for bieng trained as Banking Officers at its Staff College in India.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Public Works and Housing, will leave on tour of Belgaum District on May 28 and return to Bombay on May 30.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

SUNDAY 27.

7-30 a.m. Mangal Prabhat. 7-40 Programme Summary. 7-45 A. R. Oza. L. G. songs 8-15 J. L. Ranade, 11 Tare Sitare. 11-45 Hirabai Javeri. 12-15 For Women, 13-10 Abdul Karim, Tabla. 13-40 The Week's Programmes. 13-45 My Favourite Music. 17-30 J. L. Ranade. 18-10 Abdul Kareem, Tabla. 18-30 Hirabai Javeri. 19-00 A. R. Oza 19-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report. 19-30 Nagesh Masute. 19-45 For Industrial Workers. 20-30 Nagesh Masute, Khayal. 20-45 A. R. Oza, L. G. songs. 21-15 Karnatic Music 21-45 Ad. Libitum. 21-55 Musical Interlude. 22-00 Quartet in D. Minor.

VARIATIONS

7-30 a.m. Mangal Prabhat. 8 Abdul Kareem, Tabla. 8-45 Mohantara Ajinkya, L. M. songs. 11 Tare Sitare. 11-45 As in Bombay A. 12-15 Batohi. 13-00 Mohantara Ajinkya, Bhavgeet 13-10 As in Bombay A. 13-30 Rangnath Jadhav and Party, Ghazlen. 13-50 Gangaprasad Pathak. 17-30 For Children, Marathi. 18 Nagesh Masute, 18-20 For the Villages. Marathi. 18-50 For the Villages, Kannada. 19-20 As in Bombay A. 20-15 J. L. Ranade, L. M. songs. 20-30 Vishesh Amantran Se. 20-45 Hirabai Javeri. L. M. songs. 21-00 Rangnath Jadhav and Party. 21-30 Radio Trailer, Marathi. 21-45 Mohantara Ajinkya, Khayal. 22-15 Gangaprasad Pathak.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 metres-326.1 metres.

8-15 a.m. Aje Sava Athe, Music. 8-30 Ramanlal Thakore, Khayal. 9 Programme in Gujarati for Children, 18-20 Mukund Puranik, G. geeto. 18-30 Programme in Gujarati for the rural listeners. 18-30 Local, (Ahmedabad only). 18-35 Dwandwa ane Samooh. 19-00 Ramanlal Thakore, Khayal. 19-15 Talk in Gujarati. 19-30 Locals (Baroda only). 19-35 Geet Lahari. (Baroda only). 19-30 For Industrial Workers (Ahmedabad only). 20 Ramanlal Thakore, Khayal. 20-30 Apani Pasandgi (Baroda only). 20-30 Music of India (Ahmedabad only) 21-15 Mukund Puranik, Bhajano. 21-30 Apna Sangeetnu Gharanu.

GOA

31.22 m.—08-00 Hindi film music. 09-30 Air music 09-45 Music by AIR 10-00 Cavalcade of music 10-30 Tropicana 10-45 Pipes of melody 11-10 Week's ten top tunes. 12-00 Meet the band 12-30 p.m. Voice of prophecy. 01-00 Request prog. 02-00 Hindi request prog. 03-00 Hindi film music. 04-00 Salon serenade 04-30 AIR concert Hall 15-00 Through listening glass 05-30 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

7-15 a.m. It's Good Day 7-30 BBC News 7-45 Star of Today, 8 Sunday Serenade 8-15 Voice of prophecy 8-45 Round Up Time 9 Swap Shop 9-30 Your Choice 10-30 Jazz Record Shop 11 Hindi Programmes 12 Music for Lunch. 12-30 p.m. RAF Band 1 Close down. 5 Hindi programme 6-30 The Lipton Show (Hindi) 7 Down Harmony Lane. 7-15 Four Stars and a Starlet. 7-30 Radio Jig Saw 8 Famous Tenors 8-30 Melody Tours (Spins) 9 Concert Hall of the Air 9-30 The Voice of Prophecy. 10 The Day is Ending. 10-15 Close down.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 6 a.m. Radio theatre 2-30 p.m. Sunday service. 3 Lady Grandison 4-15 Sandy Macpherson at the threatre organ. 5-30 Calling all Forces. 6-45 Paul Adam. 7-45 BBC Scottish Orchestra. 8-45 Programme Parade. 9 Sunday Service. 9-45 Music in Miniature. 10-15 London Forum, 11 In Town Tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE—6-45 p.m. London Calling Asia. 7-30 Bachon ke Lie. 8-15 Haftiwar Tabsera. 8-30 Aj Ki Tamsil. 8-34 Ap Ke Jawab Men.

DALAL IN ROME

ROME, May 26 (UPA): B. A. Dalal, President of the Municipal Commission of Finance of Bombay, arrived here Friday to study Italian parliamentary procedure.

Dalal conferred immediately with Rome's Mayor, Salvatore Rebecchene. He will leave Saturday for Milan and then visit Switzerland, England and France.

Industrial Dispute For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Phipson and Company, Limited, Bombay, and its workers regarding the latter's demand for payment of compensation to the retrenched workers has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri K. C. Sen.

Mr. Bundaaly R. Kheja, B.Sc., (S.A..) Commissioner of Oaths and a sworn translator in various languages to the Supreme Courts of South Africa, in Johannesburg and Pretoria is now on a visit to India and is the grandson of the late Mr. Kanji Vally (Pretoriawalla' a prominent and wealthy leader of the Ismaili Khojas in Bombay.

City Drive For Food For Bihar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The food collection drive under the auspices of the Bombay Citizens' Famine Relief Committee will be inaugurated at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Volunteers and the lorries will assemble near Swastik Talkies on the Lamington Road and will pass through Girgaum Back Road, Bhuleswar and Kalbadevi localities terminating at Dhobi Talao.

The Committee appeals to the residents of these areas to give generously foodgrains collected by them to volunteers, who will carry badges authorising them to collect the grains.

The Committee requests that no cash donations should be given to volunteers.

No volunteer can collect foodgrains without the badge, as it is illegal. Loudspeakers-fitted vans went round the city today appealing people to help starving fellow countrymen in Bihar.

Poona City Prohibition Committee

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri A. G. Awate has been appointed as Vice-Chairman of the City Prohibition Committee, Poona, in place of Shri H. N. Memane, M. L. A., who resigned.

Artillery Practice Firing Cancelled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Artillery practice firing scheduled for May 28 and 29, using Firing Area No. 1, Colaba, Bombay, has been cancelled.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kalivur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

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Mg. Director: J. P. Kirti, B.Com.

CEYLON COURT RULING

Indians And Pakistanis To Benefit

COLOMBO, May 26 (PTI).

Indian political sources here believe that a large number of Indians and Pakistani residents in Ceylon may be entitled to register for Ceylon citizenship, as the result of a recent ruling by the Ceylon Supreme Court.

Mr. Justice H. Basnayake, Puisne Judge, recently allowed the appeal of Mohideen Abdul Cader Badurdeen, Indian merchant residing in Colombo, against the Resident in Ceylon refusing his application for Ceylon citizenship on the ground that his wife and minor children were not "ordinarily resident" in Ceylon. The point at issue in the appeal was the definition of the term "ordinarily resident."

"It is clear from the Act that the date in relation to which this question of 'ordinary residence' has to be decided is the date of application, for no other date is indicated expressly or by necessary implication", Mr. Justice Basanayake said.

According to Indian sources, the commissioner's interpretation of this particular provision in the act had deterred a large number of Indian and Pakistani male married applicants from applying for Ceylon citizenship owing to the fact that although they had special residence qualifications—seven years' residence from January 1939—their wives and children were not resident with them during part of this period for various reasons such as housing shortage, children's illness.

It was after the war that many of these persons, the same sources revealed, were able to bring down their families from India and arrange for their stay in Ceylon.

The Supreme Court ruling, however, the sources added, would largely benefit particularly Indian and Pakistani residents living in Colombo and urban areas, and not estate workers whose wives and children have been living with them since the time they emigrated from India.

STORM OVER GHATS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay city and suburbs will have fair weather tomorrow with thundery conditions towards the evening, according to a bulletin issued by the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau late tonight.

"In the evening, a storm occurred over the Ghats causing freshening of the winds in the city. During this cool breeze temperature dropped by 7 degrees at Santa Cruz from the maximum of 91.5 to 84.5 today. A trough of low pressure in the East Arabian Sea continues, though less marked. Thundershowers recurred in most places in South Deccan Desh and at some places in North Deccan Desh between 8-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. today. Bijapur received one inch of rainfall and Sholapur 75 cents."

"During the next 24 hours, local thunder showers are likely in Deccan Desh and at a few places in Hyderabad and South Konkan."

Dust Storm Over Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, May 26 (PTI): A dust storm with a velocity of 20 miles per hour passed over Ahmedabad this evening. It lasted about half an hour.

Inch Rain In Kolhapur

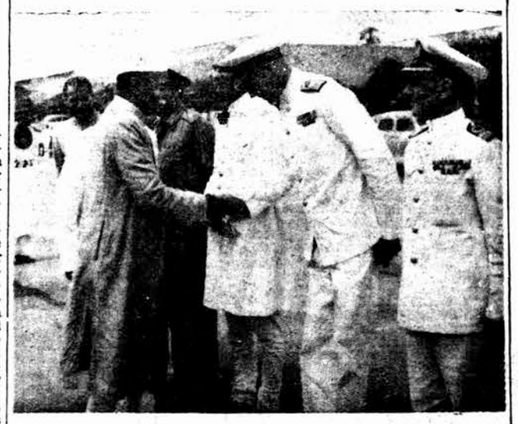
KOLHAPUR, May 26 (PTI): Kolhapur had over one inch of rain in about two hours this evening. The western part of the town was waterlogged.

A wall of the collector's office was damaged by lightning and electric power supply failed in several localities.

Tunisian King Rejects French Request

CAIRO, May 26 (UPA): The local office of the Tunisian Constitutional Liberal Party reported today that King Mohammed el Amin-el-Avain of Tunisia had rejected a French request to dismiss his cabinet.

President At Airport



President Rajendra Prasad arrived in Bombay from Delhi on Saturday morning. The picture shows Dr. Prasad shaking hands with Naval officers.

President's Appeal To Adivasi Workers

ACT ON GANDHIAN IDEAL OF SERVICE BEFORE SELF

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PRESIDENT Dr. Rajendra Prasad appealed to the Adivasi social workers today to "shed their commercial outlook" in exploiting the services of the backward tribes.

The President who was visiting the Ekalavya Ashram of the Adivasis at Kashi Mira in the Thana District, 25 miles from Bombay, said that the social workers should extend their sphere of activity, always keeping in view "the Gandhian ideal of service before self." When you try to help them, do not expect something in return".

The President declared that any feeling of superiority complex amongst the social workers was strongly to be deprecated. He said that a sincere effort to develop the noble qualities in the Adivasis should be made by each worker.

Bombay's Chief Minister Mr. B. G. Kher said that the Kashi Mira Centre was an example of the work being done by the social workers and the State for the uplift of the Adivasis all over the State.

Kher's Tributes

Welcoming the President, he paid a tribute for the services he had rendered to the Adivasi cause, notably in Bihar, and expressed the hope that the Union Government would give their sympathetic and earnest consideration to the question of allotting a suitable share of the special fund meant for the development of Scheduled Areas to Bombay.

The Chief Minister said:

"As the Head of the institution recently formed by the late Shri Thakkar Bappa for the amelioration of the lot of the Adivasis of our country, you have been rendering great service. Bihar has 60 lakhs of Adivasis and you have intimate knowledge of their conditions. As the Head of the Union, you have also been charged by the Constitution of India with certain responsibilities in regard to the Adivasis. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that you should be present here today to see the work that is being done amongst the Adivasis in Bombay and to give encouragement to us.

"According to the recent census, the Adivasis in this State number about 30 lakhs out of a total population of over 3-1/2 crores; in the Thana District alone in which Kashi Mira is situated, there are about 3-1/2 lakhs of Adivasis.

"The Backward Class Department of the Government of Bombay which has been in existence for the last 26 years has also been working for the amelioration of the condition of the Adivasis.

WANT OF FINANCE

"I may mention here the special Adivasi education scheme at present in operation in this district. Though under our general scheme of compulsory primary education a primary school is to be started in big villages only, we are starting schools all over the forest areas by combining four or five hamlets served by one school.

Though our programme was to have 300 schools within three years, we have had to curtail it this year owing to financial stringency. We may not perhaps be able to start even 40 schools this year.

"The Adivasi Seva Mandal has started 12 co-operative societies in this district and there is one such society functioning in this Centre—Kashi Mira—whose members have had the privilege of having been just presented to you.

ADIVASI REPRESENTATION

Thanking the President of the Indian Union, Shri G. D. Tapase, Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries and Backward Classes, said:

"I thank you most sincerely for paying a visit to this Social Centre in the Adivasi area of the Bombay State. You have seen its working and have given your blessings to it. Your blessing is not confined to this small centre. It embraces the service of the Adivasis being rendered in the whole State of Bombay. Your blessings will inspire social workers as well as the Departmental workers for greater effort so that this most backward section of our society may come up to the level of the rest of

(Continued on Page 15)

PERSIAN ENVOY DENIES PRESS REPORTS

BEIRUT, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): The Persian Legation here today issued a statement denying local press reports that Persia had concluded an agreement with Russia authorising Soviet troops to enter Persia if the British occupied the oilfields.

SOVIET TROOPS ON PERSIA'S NORTHERN BORDER

Move To Counter Likely Military Action By Britain

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, May 26.

TROOP concentrations in Russian Azerbaijan on the north Persian frontier, are reported to be assumed in the event of British military action in Persia, this force will be used for counter-action. This force contains no Russian elements and is largely composed of Kurds and Persians.

It will occupy the region which not only contains oil fields but is rich in agricultural land.

OIL DISPUTE GOES TO THE HAGUE COURT

LONDON, May 26 (PTI-Reuter).

THE British Government and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company today took simultaneous but separate action to place the Persian oil dispute before the International Court of Justice.

It was officially emphasised that today's move does nothing to prevent settlement by direct negotiation with the Persian Government.

If the Persian Government accepts the offer made in the British note to Teheran, proceedings at The Hague could it is stated, be dropped at any time.

The British Government filed an application with the Registrar of the International Court asking that the Court request Persia to submit the oil dispute to arbitration under the terms of the 1933 Concession Convention, and to accept and comply with the Court's award.

Alternatively the court is asked to declare that the putting into force of the Persian nationalisation Law is contrary to International Law and represents a denial of justice against the Anglo-Iranian Company as a British subject.

The British Government's application also reserves the right to apply later to the Court for an injunction to preserve the "status quo' in Persia pending a decision of the Court.

COMPANY'S STAND

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company today transmitted to the President of the Court its own request that he should proceed to appoint a sole arbitrator to settle the dispute between the Persian Government and the company under the 1933 Agreement.

Article 22 of this Agreement provides that all disputes between the Government and the Company shall be submitted to arbitration, each side nominating its own arbitrator and the President of the Permanent Court at The Hague nominating an umpire. It also provides, in the case of either party failing to appoint an arbitrator, for the other party to call upon the President of the Court to appoint a sole arbitrator.

This can be done 60 days after the first request to either party to appoint an arbitrator of its own. Although sixty days have not elapsed since the Anglo-Iranian's request to the Persian Government on May 8, the Persian Government's clear indication of refusal to submit the Nationalisation Law to arbitration, contained in the Finance Minister's reply to its request to The Hague without here to entitle the Company to file the Company on May 20, is held further delay.

The Registrar of the International Court is under statutory obligation to notify the Persian Government officially of the British petition.

Britain is expected also to inform the Persian Government of the step it is taking today through the British Ambassador in Teheran, Sir Francis Shepherd.

Grady Meets Israel's Foreign Minister

TEHERAN, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): The United States today denied Persia's allegation of interference in her internal affairs but again urged Persia to negotiate with Britain over the oil nationalisation issue.

The American Ambassador in Teheran Dr. Grady, called on Foreign Minister Kazemi this morning and handed him an 'aide memoire' which stated that the United States had a deep and abiding interest in the solution of the Persian-British oil dispute.

It replied to Kazemi's 'aide memorie' of May 21 accusing the United States of "interference in the internal affairs of Iran."

Dr. Grady also saw Hussein Ala, Court Minister, the Shah and former Premier, who had earlier seen the American Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd.

Shepherd Meets Premier

Dr. Mossadeq, the Persian Prime Minister, was in bed suffering from influenza when Sir Francis Shepherd, British Ambassador, visited his house.

COMPROMISE

Dr. Mossadeq is said at length with his plans for nationalisation but apparently gave indication of willingness to compromise.

Iraq To Get Richer Oil Royalties

BAGHDAD, May 26, (PTI-Reuter): The Iraq Government has reached agreement in principle with the Iraq Petroleum Company on a new level of royalty payments Premier Nuri-es-Said told the Senate today.

Under the new agreement royalties the Company pays to the Iraq Government will be pegged to the royalties paid to the Saudi Arabian and Persian Government by oil concessionnaires in those countries.

It provides that Iraqi royalties per ton of crude oil exported will be more than those received by Saudi Arabia and not less than those received by Persia now or in the future, the Prime Minister said.

Present rate of royalties the Iraq Petroleum Company pay is six shilling in gold 17 shillings six-pence sterling a ton.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company present agreement provides for royalties of four shillings a ton.

Under a 1949 agreement Saudi Arabia got fifty cents (three shillings six pence sterling) a barrel—or about 21 shillings sterling a ton—in royalties. But King Ibn Saud also gets 50 per cent of the Arabian American Oil Companies' net profits under an other agreement signed in 1950.

FIND OF COAL FIELD

GAUHATI, May 26 (HS): It is gathered that a new coal field has been discovered in the Dhalai Forest Reserve in Cachar district. The examination reports reveal that the coal appears to be of second grade. It is further learnt.

MARBLE DEPOSITS

SIMLA, May 26 (HS): Marble deposits of superior quality have been found in the northern parts of Sirmur district in Himanchal Pradesh by sample investigations by the Geological Snurvey of India, it is learnt.

Detailed survey is expected to reveal large quantities of the rock suitable for chemical purposes.

People Eat Jute Leaves In Purnea

PURNEA, May 26 (PTI): A large number of villagers in Rupauli and Dhamdaha Thanas in Purnea District of Bihar are without food, though means to purchase it are well-stocked with supplies, PTI staff correspondent reports.

Last years' floods and the drought that followed have thrown a number of workers out of employment.

In about a hundred villages in Purnea and Saharsa Districts the correspondent found, he saw people living on jute leaves, a kind of spinach known as 'karam saag', lotus, 'bhelchor' and 'bhatto' roots, slugs and snails.

In Dhamdaha Thana in Purnea district the mortality figures have shot up Deaths in the Thana during Mar. and April totalled 337 against 199 during the same period last year.

In Purnea the problem of food has been made more acute by the turning over of large tracts of foodgrains Lands to the cultivation of jute. In 1947, the acreage under jute was about 150,000 acres. Last year it was 250,000 acres and this year the area is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 400,000 acres.

Of the three worst-affected districts—Darbhanga, Purnea and Saharsa—the last is showing signs of having turned the corner as there has been fairly heavy rains during this week in most parts of the district.

TURNERS LEAVE INDIA

Mr. J. Turner, who recently retired from the Post of General Manager of Press Trust of India and Reuters sailed with Mrs. Turner for England.

Korea Peace Talks On Norwegian Ship

U.S. AMBASSADOR MEETS SWEDISH BANKER

OSLO, May 26 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Swedish Banker, Marcus Wallenberg, named in press reports as an intermediary in Soviet feelers for peace in Korea, is with the United States Ambassador to Norway, Mr. Charles Ulrick Bay. Aboard a Norwegian steamer 'Nordlys', off the coast of north Norway, it was reported here today.

Reports from United Nations Headquarters in New York, yesterday quoted the chief Swedish delegate, Mr. Sven Grafstroem, As saying a "private citizen of a non-Communist country" two weeks ago told his Foreign Ministry that the Soviet Union would be prepared to settle the Korean war by a cease-fire on the Thirty-eighth Parallel.

Mr. Bay flew to Bardufoss in his air attache's private plane on Thursday to join the ship. It was not known where Wallenberg boarded the 'Nordlys'

Kirk Knows Nothing About It

BERLIN, May 26 (UPA): Admiral Alan Kirk, United States Ambassador to Russia, arrived here today from Moscow and said he knew nothing about reports that the Soviets had indicated willingness to negotiate for peace in Korea.

Kirk said the Soviet Government had made no direct or indirect approach to him on the subject.

U. S. DENIES IT

WASHINGTON, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): A state department spokesman last night denied a report published in London that six United States offices had flown to Moscow from Washington for Korean peace talks.

The Department's press officer, Mr. Michael Mcdermott said that the report apparently originated in London. It was to the effect that an American party, including two military officers from Korea, had left from an unknown point for Moscow.

South Korean Stand

PUSAN, (South Korea), May 26 (PTI-Reuter): The South Korean Government, today officially rejected suggestion that peace talks with the Chinese should be made before the United Nations forces obtained "a united and independent Korea."

Dr. Clarence Lee, a Government spokesman, was commenting on armistice proposals by American Senator Edwin Johnson and a recent statement by Gen. Omar Bradley, Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff.

General Bradley told the MacArthur Inquiry that "though the United States still desire an independent and

(Continued on Page 15)

OIL IN EGYPTIAN DESERT?

CAIRO, May 26 (UPA): A report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry based on the findings of American experts said today that there was a good chance of striking oil in the Western Egyptian desert.

Several American geologists previously had reported that there may be oil in the desert area.

TALE OF WOE FROM NALGONDA

SECUNDERABAD, May 26 (UPI): Armed Communists numbering about 30 raided Peruval village, in Nalgonda district, on May 23, and looted valuables, foodgrains and jaggery belonging to poor villages.

The raiders were clad in police and army uniforms. While decamping, they burnt haystacks and some cattle.

Exchange Of Fire

In the exchange of fire between a police party and armed terrorists on the morning of May 25 in the area between Malakpetna and Timmeddiguda in Nalgonda District, one desperado was killed and some others were injured, according to information received here.

There were no casualties on the police side.

3 Czechs Sentenced To Death

PRAGUE, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): The Czechoslovak state court today sentenced three Czechoslovaks to death for high treason, murder, attempted murder, armed raids on a bank and on village co-operatives and other anti-state acts of terrorism. The state court, sitting in Gottwaldvo, Moravia, also sentenced 24 other Czechs to long prison sentences.

CLOTH EXPORT QUOTA

85 Million Yards Reserved For Mills

NEW DELHI, May 26 (PTI): The Government of India have reserved 85 million yards of mill made cotton cloth from the current year's production for export directly by mills or their nominees, a Commerce and Industry Ministry press note today said.

This forms nearly ten per cent of the total quantity allocated for export from current year's production.

Explaining the Government's cotton textile export policy the press note said: "The total quantity of mill-made cotton cloth which is to be exported from the current year's production is 846 million yards. The bulk of this cloth amounting to 510 million yards is of fine and superfine varieties: and only 334 million yards of coarse and medium cloth, which amounts to about 14 per cent of the production of these varieties, is to be exported. 170 million yards of the coarse and medium cloth being exported this year was licensed last year. This year licensing is being confined to 164 million yards including 20 million yards for hard currency countries, 44 million yards for Pakistan, and 15 million yards for certain other specified destinations. The overall figure of export for the year will be strictly adhered to, and includes all commitments such as those contained in the trade agreement with Pakistan.

10 PER CENT RESERVED

The press note continued: "Of this year's exports of mill cloth 85 million yards, amounting to only 10 per cent of the total, have been reserved for export directly by mill or their nominees. In other words, as much as 90 per cent of the export is still open to the normal trade channels.

There are mills whose production is of value to the country in present conditions, but which, for various reasons are not in a strong financial position. Twenty million yards are being distributed to such mills to enable them to strengthen their financial position.

DISTURBANCES IN NEPAL

KATHMANDU, May 26: Three persons were killed and over seventy injured today in disturbances in Birganj, Nepal's second town on the Nepal-Bihar border, according to reliable unofficial reports received here.

Collapsible Helicopter

WASHINGTON, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): The United States army has ordered a jet powered collapsible helicopter.

Plans call for a Hover plane that can be folded and loaded aboard a jeep by two men using ordinary tools. It will be powered by two tiny jet engines, and will be attached to the tip of each of the two motor blades.

It would probably be droped by parachute with airborne troops during a landing. It will carry only one man and a radio.

Stop Press

SEDDON'S LATEST

LONDON, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Richard Seddon, chief representative of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in Teheran will respond to the Persian Government's request by attending the nationalisation board before Wednesday—but only as an observer.

REMOVE EXCHANGE RESTRICTIONS

WASHINGTON, May 27 (PTI-Reuter): The International Monetary Fund today urged member countries which have improved their international financial position, to relax or remove exchange restrictions.

Its second annual report on exchange restrictions warned that such restrictions assisted inflation by encouraging uneconomic production while hindering easier access by nations to supplies of needed goods.

Services Stage Recovery To Enter Final

LAST MINUTE GOAL SEALS BOMBAY'S FATE

Services .....2, Bombay 1

MADRAS, May 26 (PTI).

AFTER being a goal down early during the second half, the Services staged a late rally to beat Bombay by two goals to one in the replayed semi-final of the National Hockey Championship here today. Services are now in the final where they await the winners of the other drawn semi-final between Punjab and Bengal which will be replayed tomorrow.

The first half was blank. In the seventh minute of the second session Bombay forced a short corner and right-back Gentle, their captain, converted it to give them the lead. But it was only short lived, as Services equalised four minutes later through inside-left Hardayal Singh off a pass from Bakshi. A minute before close centre-forward Midha scored the winning goal to put the Services into the final. Bakshi centred to Sethi who banged the ball in, but Pinto blocked it with his pads. Midha pounced on the rebound to push it past the Bombay custodian.

It was a bad day for Bombay for they played well and yet lost. All the forwards combined very well and were concerned in several promising moves but unaccountably they failed to capitalise on them, inside the circle. Gomes, who came back vice Lawrie Fernandez fully justified his recall. Perumal also was back in the team with his injury healed, and the improved half-line worked tirelessly throughout with Poonawalla outstanding. The Olympic backs Gentle and Walter D'Souza who formed the rear guard gave a good account of themselves, but Leo Pinto at goal was a bit dazed after an injury he received on his forehead off a corner hit during the second half.

The Services owed their victory to Hardayal and Nandhi in the forward line and Swaroop and Inder in deep defence, while pivot Bakshi proved their back-bone as usual. Hardayal and Nandhi were a constant headache to the Bombay defence with their short passing game while Bakshi originated the moves. Swaroop and Inder proved very dependable while Hubert except for the single-short corner goal he left, was safe between the posts.

Wimco Fail To Impress

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two matches were decided in the second round of the Das Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening.

Wimco Sports Club recent finalist of Nadkarni Cup gave a poor display and won by a narrow 2-1 victory over the Kirkee Rangers. Earlier a hat-trick by Irrwin D'Souza enabled Little Pioneers to defeat Goan Sports Club "B" by three goals to one.

Wimco-Rangers encounter was a dull affair with former having more of game. Wimco registered one goal in each half through Manikam and Joseph. While Kirkee Rangers reduced the arrears towards the close of play through Marry.

After a barren first half Irrwin D'Souza scored all the three goals in the second half. Two minutes before the final whistle A. Gomes reduced the margin of defeat.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL.

Cooperage:
4-30 p.m. Young Labour vs Asbestos (Das Cup replay)
5-40 p.m. Indian Navy vs Goan Sports (Cooperage League).
St. Xavier's Ground, Parel:
4-40 p.m. G. B. Police vs Little Pioneers (Das Cup).
5-40 p.m. Bhowada P. C. vs Famous S. C. (Summersgill Cup Final)

Asbestos Held To A Draw

COOPERAGE SOCCER LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Although Asbestos Cement Sports Club dominated play, as well as the scoring chances, still they failed to get the better of Dockyard and were eventually forced to share two goals in the Cooperage Football League tie played at soccer headquarters this evening.

In spite of two players of the Asbestos side being injured in each session. Johnson in the first and Aboobakar (Junior), in the second, Asbestos managed to maintain a consistent superiority over the exchanges. Aboobaker did not return to play even after medical attention, while Johnson resumed midway through the second half.

What puzzled the Dockyard side most was the unorthodox 3 man forward method of play, while the inners play was behind. Abraham and Le Febour found breaking through difficult. But it was D. Choudhury, who managed to make his way through.

Both custodians and defences played a vital part in the affairs. Puthran in Dockyard's goal filled his game with frills and spills, but he saved at any cost. Aboobaker (Junior) was the most outstanding player on the field.

Asbestos playing one short, in the 23rd minute of play scored through Nadan, their right outer, who accepted a pass from Balan to give Asbestos the lead. This lead was, however, short lived when Choudhury ran through to a forward pass by K. Le Febour and scored the equalizer, one minute later.

The teams were:—

DOCKYARD:- Puthran; Dias, Cardoza; S. Choudhury, Kunder, Tavares; Ismail, I. Abraham, D. Choudhury, K. Le Febour, Subanan.

ASBESTOS CEMENT:— Josy George; Ribeiro, Kenny; Johnson, Shivram, Bhaskaran; Nadan, Balan, Abubaker, Das, James.

Referee: L. R. Natarajan.

DAS CUP

In the Das Cup Football Tournament played earlier in the evening, Elphinstone Mills accounted for Liver Sports by two goals to nil. L. D'Souza and A. Menezes were the goal-scorers.

A Royal Race In Ceylon

COLOMBO, May 26 (PTI): The Ceylon Turf Club is planning to hold a special meet in Colombo in connection with the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen to Ceylon in February next year, according to usually reliable sources here.

It is proposed to award a gold cup, to be called the King's Cup, to the winner of the principal event of the day. Trophies and handsome stake money will also be awarded to the winners of the other events.

Leach Beaten In Singles Final

EAST INDIA TABLE TENNIS TOURNEY

CALCUTTA, May 26 (PTI): The worlds table tennis champion, Johnny Leach, of Great Britain was defeated by Michel Haguenauer of France in the men's singles final of the East India Table Tennis Championships here tonight in straight games.

The scores were: 21-16, 21-14, 21-18.

The fifteen-year-old Syed Sultana of Hyderabad India's No. one, won the ladies singles title of the East India Table Tennis Championship by defeating Mrs. Gool Nasikwala of Bombay by 21-14, 21-13, 21-18.

Johnny Leach (Great Britain) and Michel Haguenauer (France) won the men's doubles title beating K. Jayant (Bengal) and R. Bhandari (Bengal) by 14-21, 21-10, 18-21, 21-14, 21-16.

In the ladies' doubles final Syed Sultana (Hyderabad) and Mrs. V. Rajagopalan (Delhi) beat C. Madan (Bengal) and A. Rukmani (Madras) by 21-17, 21-13, 23-21.

In the mixed doubles final Miss Sultana (Hyderabad) and R. Bhandari (Bengal) bea Mrs. Nasikwala (Bombay) and J. De (Bengal) by 18-21, 21-13, 21-15, 21-16.

MEN'S SINGLES PARALLEL SEMI-FINAL: (For deciding Indian title) M. V. Vithal (Mysore) beat K. Jayant (Bengal) 23-21, 16-21, 21-17, 15-21, 21-11.

T. Thiruvengadam (Madras) beat R. Bhandari (Bengal) 21-16, 21-13, 10-21, 17-31, 21-11.

INDIAN T. TENNIS STANDARD HIGH

CALCUTTA, May 26 (PTI): The World Table Tennis champion, Johnny Leach (Great Britain), who is now participating in the East India Table Tennis Championships, said here today that the standard of table tennis in India was quite "high".

"In no distant future India will occupy an enviable position in international competitions" he said in an interview.

Dealing with the question of improvement, the world champion suggested that Indian "boys" should be sent abroad for intensive training, and to gather more experience. "Only by playing with top class players in international events could India raise her standard," Johnny leach observed.

Leach was very hopeful about India's No. 1, K. Jayant, T. Thiruvengadam, India's No. 2 and Ranbir Bhandari, India's No. 3. Potentially a top-class player, Jayant had immense possibilities and might go a long way in the world competition, he said.

T. Thiruvengadam (Madras) had a wonderful defence, but he was yet to develop his offence, while Ranbir Bhandari should pay more attention to "defence", he said.

Describing Sayeed Sultana of Hyderabad. India's No. 1 woman as a "world class in the making", he said that he would not be surprised if Sultana one day became the world champion.

ENGLAND WINS 1st SOCCER TEST

SYDNEY, May 26 (PTI-Reuter).

England won the first soccer "test" against Australia by four goals to one here today. They led three-one at half time.

England treated the crowd of 40,000 who flocked to the Sydney Cricket Ground, to a fine display of football.

The game was played in fine weather, but the ground was heavy after recent heavy rain. These conditions suited England, who at times left the Australians standing with their accurate passing.

Jackie Sewell, Sheffield Wednesday's inside forward, scored twice for England while Ike Clarke, Portsmouth centre forward, and Gordon Hurst, Charlton's fast right winger, scored the other goals.

Centreforward P. Parsons scored Australians only goal.

IKE WILLIAMS SURPRISED

NEW YORK, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): James Carter, virtually unknown York Negro who had lost two of three 1951 fights, wrenched the world lightweight title from Ike Williams last night with a stunning technical knockout victory in two minutes 49 seconds of the 14th round at Madson Square Garden.

Carter had the fight from the fifth round on when he knocked the Trenton, New Jersey, boxer down twice. Once for a count of 5 and again for a count of 8. Two terrific right hooks to the chin did the damage.

Williams seemed to recover somewhat in the sixth round. His blows appeared to be a little sharper, and in the seventh he began to land good lefts and right to Carter's face and body. From the ninth round of the fans again to sense the end of a great champion. Carter knocked Williams through the ropes in the tenth round, Williams coming back after a count of five. Williams was in trouble constantly until Carter finished it off in the 14th. Ike went down for a count of six in the 14th and when he turned blindly towards Carter, Referee Petey Scalzo stopped the bout.

A Trenton boxer probably lost the fight because he had to sweat off 3/4 of a pound before he could qualify for the 135 pound bracket. He weighed in at 135 1/4 pound at noon and took a couple of turns round the block, plus some heavy shadow boxing and finally sweated off the excess weight in time for the two o'clock weigh in.

Carter was comparatively unknown when he entered the ring at Maidson Square tonight. He gained the match with Williams on the strength of a victory over Percy Bassett last February. Sport experts ridiculed the match, saying carter had no business in the same ring with Williams. But the new champion proved the experts wrong again as he came through with a sterling performance.

Williams was to have given up his title after the fight because he found it rough trying to meet the 135 pound weight called for in the lightweight division. The gallant ex-champion will now probably go for the middle-weight crown held by Kid Gavilan.

Williams weighed 135 and carter 133 pounds.

JAPANESE ATHLETICS HARD HIT

Government Subsidy To Olympic Team Cut

TOKYO, May 26 (UPA): Officials of the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation received a heavy jolt today when Japanese Government sources said the Government's subsidy to send a Japanese Olympic Team to the Helsinki games next year may be drastically cut.

The Government reportedly decided on the step to conserve dollars funds as much as possible owing to near approach of a Japanese peace settlement and an anticipated stoppage of American Economic aid to Japan.

A strong Philippine demand for payment of reparations is seen as one reason for necessity to tighten dollar spendings.

The Federation already had decided to send a delegation 150, including 40 officials, to Helsinki. It was reported the delegations may be cut by 50 per cent.

FRENCH LAWN TENNIS TOURNEY

PARIS, May 26 (PTI-Reuter).

Play in the French Lawn Tennis Championships here today was confined to doubles events.

In the second round of the men's doubles the Italian Davis Cup pair Gianni Cucelli and Marcello Delbello Beat Raymundo Deyro (Philippines) and Gene Garrett (United States) 9/7, 6/4, 4/6, 6/1.

Felicimo Ampon of the Philipies beat Jacques Thomas of France 12-10, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2 in the third round of the French Lawn Tennis Championships here, yesterday.

Ampon's next opponent is Frank Sedgan, the Australian number one. Deyro meets Jaroslav Drobn the self exiled Czech ace.

Bombay Record Lowered In 3 X 100 Medley Relay

STATE AQUATIC MEET CONCLUDES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Bombay State Aquatic meet concluded this evening at the P.M. Hindu Baths with one record being lowered in the men's event. Returning a timing of 4 minutes 2.9 seconds in the 3 x 100 medley relay, the Hindu Baths sides created a new Bombay record.

Maccabi undoubtedly fared extreme well. They won the 4 x 100 freestyle relay and also the Waterpolo.

However, the absence of Kanti Shah and Miss Dolly Nazir robbed More records may have then gone by the board.

The 100 metres freestyle was won by Isaac Mansoor with a timing of 64.4 seconds. J. J. Naigaumwalla put in a really fine performance to win the 200 metres breast stroke with a timing of 3 minutes 15.7 seconds.

In the women's events Miss Chitale had a run away victory. Her opponent Mrs. Palicha was nearly a minute behind her. But Miss Winsome's Hajan's victory was truly a well deserved one.

Much interest was centred on the Waterpolo game and after Maccabi's victory over the P.M. Bath's yesterday the result over Golwalla's was an outright win for Maccabi. They fully lived up to their reputation.

A team that has built up perfect understanding together with positional play after hard practice is bound to carry all before them. Their victory over Golwalla's was therefore fully merited.

The following were the results.

MEN'S EVENTS

100 METRES FREESTYLE:- I. Mansoor 1, S.B. Bajaj 2, D. Damani 3. Time 64.4 seconds.

400 METRES FREESTYLE:— S. B. Bajaj 1, R. N. Bhide 2, R. Mansoor 3. Time 5 minutes 53.1 seconds.

100 METRES BACK STROKE:- B. H. Chandani 1, A. Lathi 2, R. Kapoor 3. Time 1 min 20.9 seconds.

200 METRES BREAST STROKE: J. J. Naigaumwalla, 1, L. H. Kotadia 2, A. S. Bharucha 3. Time 3 minutes 15.7 seconds.

3 X 100 MEDLEY RELAY:- P.M. Hindu Baths 1, Golwalla 2, Maccabi 3. Time: 4 minutes 2.9 second 1 New Bombay record.

4 X 100 FREESTYLE RELAY:- Maccabi 1, P.M. Hindul Baths 2, Golwalla 3. Time 4 minutes 39.7 second.

WATERPOLO:- Maccabi 8, Golwalla 3

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 METRES BACK STROKE:- C. Chitale 1, Mrs. L. Palicha 2. Time 1 minute 51 seconds.

100 METRES BREAST STROKE: Miss Winsome Hagan 1, Miss V. Braganza 2, Mrs. L. Palicha 3. Time 1 minute 43.3 seconds.

County Cricket Results

LONDON, May 26 (PTI-Reuter).

Cricket close of play scores:

AT LORDS: Middlesex versus Lancashire: Lancashire 178 for one (Ikin not out 102, G. A. Edrich not out 70).

Heavy rain in midafternoon stopped play for rest of the day.

AT OVAL: Surrey versus Essex.

ESSEX-165 for five. Heavy rain stopped play for rest of day.

AT DERBY: Derbyshire versus Gloucestershire: Gloucestershire 104 (Rhodes 4 for 12) Derbyshire—195 (Goddard 4 for 42, Lamber 4 for 51).

AT BIRMINGHAM: Warwickshire versus Worcestershire: Warwickshire 389 for eight (Gardner 73, Spooner 122 Townsend not out 66).

AT NEWPORT: Glamorgan versus Hamphire: Glamorgan 132 for five. Rain restricted play.

AT SHEFFIELD: Yorkshore versus Somerset: Somerset 234 (Tremlett 81, Leadbeater 4 for 57).

Yorkshire 37 for two.

AT GRAVESEND: Kent versus Leicestershire: Kent 209 for two (Pagg not out 100. Clark 58). Stumps drawin early owing to rain.

Noise Helps Efficiency!

NEW DELHI, May 27 (PTI).

DO deafening factory noises increase or decrease efficiency of works?

Investigations undertaken by the Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, into this question have led to interesting conclusions.

One of them, according to an official progress report of recent scientific researches in India released here today, is that expenditure on silencing of noisy factory sheds is not worthwhile, since neither production nor the health or the hearing of the worker is found to be seriously affected.

The effect varies from person to person, in some cases the high frequency noises even increase efficiency to a noticeable extent.

The West Bengal Government are contemplating the inclusion of Agriculture as a subject in the curriculum of primary and secondary schools, it is learnt. The object was to make students agriculture-minded to help Grow More Food campaign in the state.

SOUTH AFRICANS 260 FOR 7 WKTS

NOTTINGHAM, May 26.

The South Africans commenced their fixture against Nottinghamshire today and after a rather shaky start, had compiled 260 for the loss of 7 wickets at the close of play. Athol Rowan was unbeaten with 83 to his credit.

The scores were:

SOUTH AFRICANS (First Innings)

Eric Rowan c Hardstaff b Harvey 55, Waite b Butler 0, Fullerton b Smales 29, Chetham retired hurt 1, Mcclean c Meads b Harvery 11 Van Ryneveld c Meads b Butler 0, Cheetham c Meads b Stocks 38, Athol Rowan not out 83, Tayfield c and b Harvey 29 Mann not out 14, Extra 1. Total (for 7 wickets) 260.

INDIAN HOCKEY SIDE FOR KABUL

MADRAS, May 26 (PTI).

The selection committee of the Indian Hockey Federation have selected 15 players for the Indian Team to Kabul to participate in the Afghan Independence Day Celebrations during August this year.

Announcing the team Mr. B. L. Gupta, officiating secretary of the I.H.F. said that Ram Swaroop of Punjab would lead the side.

Following are the members of the team: Seth (Uttar Pradesh), Kalwant Singh (Bengal), Rabi Das (Bengal), Harbans Singh (Uttar Pradesh) Venkat Mudaliar (Madhya Pradesh), David (Bengal), Anand Singh (Uttar Pradesh), Kailash Misra (Gwalior), Gurusewak Singh (PEPSU), Ram Swaroop (Punjab), Idris Ahmed (Uttar Pradesh), Rabir Singh (PEPSU), Hardayal Singh (Services), Darsahan Singh Sethi (Services), and Balbir Singh (Punjab).

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CALCUTTA, May 26 (PTI):: The following are the results of the First Division Calcutta Football League matches played today:

Bhowanipore 1, Sporting Union 1.

Mohamedan Sporting 0, George Telegraph 0.

INDO-PAK FINANCIAL TALKS

The Indo-Pakistan Financial Conference began in New Delhi, on Friday to discuss the outstanding financial issues between the two countries.
(L. to R.): Mr. Mumtaz Hussain, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Pakistan; Mr. Mohammed Ismail, Pakistan High Commissioner in India; Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, Finance Minister of Pakistan; Mr. Zahid Hussain, Governor, State Bank of Pakistan and others.
(R. to L.): Mr. Vishnu Sahay, Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture; the Hon'ble Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Minister of State for Finance; the Hon'ble Mr. C.D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister; Mr. Rama Rau, Governor, Reserve Bank of India and others.

U. K. RICE IMPORTS MUST BE DIVERTED TO INDIA

LONDON, May 26 (PTI-Reuter):: A suggestion that Britain should divert her rice imports to Bihar if the Indian Government need such assistance, was made by today's News Chronicle.

"We hope the Government will seriously consider this scheme", the News Chronicle added.

"Our imports are not large, but even 50 thousand tons would do something to help the Indian people through the worst of their scarcity".

Korean Peace Talks On Norwegian Ship

(Continued From Page 12)

unified Korea, I thought we could consider "a victory with something less than that".

Dr. Lee said: "We are immensely disatisfied by suggestions of peace talks which are not in accordance with the original aim of the United Nations concerning the Korean war. "We welcome the statement of the Eighth Army Commander, Lt. Gen. Van Fleet, that there are no limitations existing to the advancement of the United Nations forces in Korea, but we reject any political or diplomatic settlement within the Korean-Manchurian boundary", he declared.

Peking Claim

HONGKONG, May 26, (PTI-Reuter): Peking radio, quoting a despatch from somewhere in Korea, claimed today 46,302 United Nations troops were killed, wounded or captured in the 30 days ended May 21.

The radio further claimed that booty captured 775 guns, 18,000 machineguns and rifles and 1,300 military vehicles

It claimed that during the period 168 enemy aircraft were shot down and 68 damaged.

NO RED OPPOSITION TO U. N. ADVANCE

TOKYO, May 26, (PTI-Reuter): An American task force raced unopposed across the 38th parallel north of Seoul today as the United Nations northward advance continued.

In the east, another task force was reported to have entered the Communist supply base of Inje, just above the parallel but the latest official information tonight placed the force still three miles short of the town.

Elsewhere along the 120-mile Korean front Allied forces cut the escape routes of Communists, fleeing north before the Eighth Army's "Operation Chaser"

The American force which crossed the parallel north of Seoul moved up the Uijongbu-Chorwon road without meeting Communist resistance.

American forces advancing from Chunchon on the central front went within six miles of Hwachon, north of the parallel.

The road from Chunchon to Hwachon had come under a hail of fire earlier as 10,000 Chinese with horse transport made their way north.

An Eighth Army Communique reported only light contact with the Communists and there was still no indication of a Chinese stand.

CANBERRA, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): Officials of the Australian Seamens; and Dockers' Unions have called a mass demonstration in Sydney for tomorrow to protest against the raids on their offices yesterday.

President's Appeal To Adivasi Workers

(Continued From Page 12)

us even before the expiry of ten years prescribed under our Constitution.

The Constitution of India has opened bigger fields of service to these youths. Seats have been reserved for them in the Union Parliament and State Assemblies.

Under the delimitation proposals, 29 seats have been allotted to the Adivasis in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to be formed under the new Constitution, and four more Adivass will be elected to the Union Parliament. Our Adivasi brethern will thus be directly associated with the administration of the State and the Union.

It is likely that in some of the States they will be included even in the Cabinets and will have a direct share in carrying on the Government.

With their presence in the Legislatures and Cabinets, the all-sided advancement of our Adivasi brethren everywhere will get a tremendous impetus and I hope that the objective placed before us by the Constitution will be achieved even much earlier.

Later the President was shown round the Adivasi hutment, school dispensary and the poultry and the agriculture farms. He also planted a Gulmohar sapling in the Ashram to commomerate his visit.

The 20 hutments accommodate about 200 Adivasis in the colony.

Dinner Party To President

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The President received: Dr. Jal Patel and Shrimati P. Captain.

In the evening the President attended a dinner party given in his honour by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The following came to dinner to meet the President: the Hon the Chief Minister, Admiral Sir William Parry, the Hon. Dr. M D D Gilder, the Hon. Shri L M Patil, the Hon. Shri Vaikunth L Mehta, the Hon. Shri Justice R S Bavdekar, Lt.-General Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji, DSO., Dr. Jamshedji Duggan, Shri Fazal Rahimtoola, Shri Y A Godbole, Rear Admiral G Barnard, Commodore R M T Taylor, Shri C K Daphtary, Brigadier Jai Singh, Dr. H A Sonderegger, Shri V N Sardesai, Wing Commander S N Patnik, Mr L A Halsall and Lieutenant K N Rahi.

ACHESON CALLS ON GEORGIANS TO REVOLT

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UPA): Secretary of State Dean Acheson urged the people in Russian Premier Josef Stalin's native Georgia today to join the free man in throwing off Communist "despotism." This was an unprecedented Voice of America broadcast to Georgians in their own language.

Stalin was born in the rich Georgian area in Southern Russia 71 years ago. The locale is near Iran and Turkey between the Black and Caspian seas. These people for long have been noted for their rugged individualism and independence

Sin Against God

SYDNEY May 26, (UPA): With millions facing starvation in Asian lands, Australia's well-fed complacency is a sin against God and His children, the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Australia said in a message to the nation Friday.

It added, "A nemesis always awaits a people which refuses to share its wealth and strength with its less fortunate neighbours".

The Conference repudiated Communism but said it would never be defeated by a negative policy.

PANAMA'S ARIAS FOUND GUILTY

Barred From Public Office For Life

PANAMA, May 26. (UPA): Deposed President Arnulfo Arias was found guilty by the National Assembly of abusing his constitutional power in a recent abortive attempt to set himself up as a dictator.

Arias refused to defend himself because the Assembly consisted mostly of his "political and personal enemies."

At first he refused to leave the jail cell he occupied since May 10 claiming illness

The Assembly President ordered the police to bring him before the Assembly after doctors had certified he could appear.

Arias was barred from public office for life. He waved and smiled to the people gathered outside as neatly dressed in white police led him before the Assembly.

The trial first of its kind in Panama's history brought normal activities to a standstill. All public offices were closed.

Huge crowds gathered before the Palace of Justice where the trial was held.

SINGAPORE INDIANS IN DETENTION

SINGAPORE, May 26 (PTI): Three Indians and some others are in detention in Singapore since January for alleged complicity with the Malayan Communist Party.

The Singapore Government stated that it could not vet be categorically stated whether all or any of these detainees would be brought to trial in a court of law.

The statement was made in reply to a question in the Colony's Legislative Council. It added that the Colonial Secretary was satisfied from the information in his possession that the detention of these persons was justified.

MAC DENIES A CHARGE

NEW YORK, May 26. (UPA): Gen. Douglas MacArthur flatly denied through his chief spokesman Friday that he ever had been ordered to keep American troops a safe distance from the border of Communist China.

Major General Courtney Whitney, the General's chief aide, issued a statement denying that MacArthur had been ordered not to use United States troops near the Yalu River that separates North Korea and Red China and not advance too close to the Chinese border.

No Merger For Socialists, Mehta Says

RAIPUR, May 25 (H.S.): "There is no possibility of Socialist Party merging with the new party to be formed by Acharya Kripalani", declared Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Socialist Party in an interview.

He said that his aim in touring Chhattisgarh district was to study the conditions prevailing there and to create public opinion for his party. Mr. Mehta was confident about the success of his party in the coming general elections.

Dr. Goud To Secunderabad Jail

HYDERABAD, May 26: Dr. Raibahadur Goud, described as one of the top-ranking Telengana Communist leaders who was arrested last month, has been transferred from the Nalgonda District Jail to Secunderabad jail, it was learnt here.

MODERN AQUARIUM FOR BOMBAY

Facilities For Research In Fish Culture

IF Rip Van Winkle had gone to sleep in the seven islands of fishermen that was Bombay City early in the last century and had chanced to wake up today, he would have rubbed his eyes with incredulity and perhaps believed that he had been transported to some fairy island of some old, half-remembered legend. For, so profound is the transformation that has come over this 'Urbs Prima in Indis', which has today become one of the more notable international cities of the world with up-to-date quaysides, imposing railway termini, and airfields where planes from the world's most important air routes call at any hour of the day or night. Its waterfront reminds one of Naples, while its huge, straggling blocks of flats and giant edifices call to mind Manhattan or Fifth Avenue.

There is in the mass of all this development still one important link on which turn the history of the modest origin of these islands the past three centuries, preserving the modest origin of these islands evergreen in the memory of man. That is the quiet, little—aquarium known as the Taraporevala Aquarium that adorns the city's water front on the Marine Drive, That is, in more senses than one, a symbolical tribute to Bombay, the fishing village of old.

The first to moot the question of the establishment of an aquarium in Bombay was Mr. W S. Millard, the then Honorary Secretary of the Natural History Society who was deputed by the Government of Bombay to visit Madras and report on the aquarium there. His report showed that an aquarium in Bombay was a practical proposition. This was in 1912.

Alive to the great value of marine biological study, the University of Bombay appointed a committee of seven members in 1926 to consider the desirability of establishing a marine biological station in Bombay. Thereafter, the proposal was revived in 1930 by the Director of Fisheries, who was then serving on the staff of the Institute of Science, Bombay. The question was once again raised by him at a joint session on the Zoology and Botany Sections of the Indian Science Congress at Patna in 1933. In accordance with the resolution passed unanimously on the occasion, a committee was set up with the present Director of Fisheries as Chairman to stimulate private initiative and endeavour to collect a suitable amount from various trusts and private individuals in Bombay for the purpose.

Taraporevala Aquarium

The aquarium which now adorns the City of Bombay owes its existence to the munificence of Shri and Shrimati Vicaji D. B. Taraporevala with both of whom its establishment was a consuming passion. The nucleus of the funds for the purpose was a joint donation of Rs. 2 lakhs by them in 1945. The late Shri Taraporevala had diverse interests in life. He was a lover of books, a horticulturist, a numismatist and a great patron of learning.

The foundation-stone of the edifice which has today taken tangible shape was laid by the Chief Minister (then Premier) of Bombay, Shri B.G Kher, on May 9, 1947.

Plan Of The Building

The buildings was designed and planned by the Architect to the Government of Bombay from plans and sketches furnished by the Director of Fisheries. the Public Health Engineer prepared the designs for the circulatory and aeration systems, the Electrical Engineer devised the lay out of the electrical installations, General supervision of construction of the building, fixation of glass and other equipment of the circulatory and purification systems was exercised by the Executive Engineer, Presidency Division. The aquarium is thus the product of the joint efforts of many individuals. Valuable advice was received from Mr. C. W. Coates of the New York Aquarium, Dr. Earl S. Harold of the San Francisco Aquarium, Dr. B. Prashad, the late Fisheries Development Adviser, Dr. S L. Hora, Director of the zoological Survey of India, and Dr. C. C John of the Trivandrum Aquarium.

The building (106'-11"x94') occupying an area of 5,326 square yards. is a two-storeyed structure, lying at a distance of about 200 feet from the sea-wall. It is rectangular in form, with its long axis running from west to east.

The ground floor accommodates, in addition to the main exhibition hall open to the public, part of the official establishment. The entrance hall has its further end a foundation, just on the fringe of the main exhibition hall. The fountain combines utility with aesthetic appearance, for the waters spurted up from their jets enter a duct connected with the general fresh water circulatory system, and are deprived before their entry, of their noxious gases

Imported Fish Varieties

The bulk of fishes have been specially imported from so far afield as the Philippines, Java, Sumatra Siam and Malaya. The preponderant number of these exotic fishes come from Singapore, in Malaya.

Beyond the fountain is the main section of the aquarium. The exhibits here comprise both marine and fresh-water forms. Marine specimens are displayed in 18 tanks ranged along the walls, while the nine tanks in the centre of the hall contain fresh water life. All the tanks are of reinforced concrete, with a frontage of glass, which is 1¼ inch thick. The tanks are of different sizes, their capacity ranging from 1,000 gallons to 1,500 gallons.

Illumination

Illumination of the tanks is effected by concealed day-light electric bulbs, so that lighting conditions are as near as possible to those prevailing in the natural environment of the animals. The skylights are tinted pale blue in order to prevent the excessive growth of algae in the tanks. Below the skylights is an arrangement designed to regulate the volume of light.

Behind the main aquarium hall are the pumps and compressors which operate, respectively, the circulatory and the aeration systems of the aquarium. The entire machinery is operated automatically by electricity. Once the main switch is on, the water whether in the sea-water or fresh-water tanks will keep on changing throughout the day and night.

The entire space on the first floor is set apart for research and administrative purposes. The north-west wing is taken up by the marine biological laboratory, while the South-west wing contains the office of the Director of Fisheries and his staff.

The two laboratories provide room for a dozen research workers.

Circulatory System

The arrangement adopted for supply of water to feed the tanks is technically known as the 'closed system'

The 'closed system' requires change of water only three or four times a year

The system for the circulation of water into the tanks containing fresh water fauna is identical.

With the establishment of this aquarium, Bombay City may well claim to possess one of the best-equipped stations for education and research in pisciculture in the East.

No Political Ties With Vatican

NANKING CATHOLICS' DECISION

LONDON, May 26. (PTI-Reuter): Roman Catholics in Nanking have decided to severe all "political and economic relations" with the Vatican, the New China News Agency reported in a dispatch received in London yesterday.

The message said they would maintain "purely religious" relations with the Vatican.

The Catholics declaration, according to the agency called on followers of the Catholic faith to support "the campaign of opposition to American rearming of Japan".

COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH NEWSPRINT ISSUE

World Publishers' Move

LONDON, May 25, (PTI): The International Federation of Newspaper Publishers, meeting here today, unanimously agreed to set up a committee to deal with newsprint supply problems.

The Committee will centralise information concerning newsprint market and the possibilities of using substitute raw materials.

PETAIN HAS ANOTHER TROUBLE

PARIS, May 25, (PTI-Reuter): Ninetyfive-year-old ex-Marshal Philippe Petain, who recently recovered from double pneumonia, is now suffering from gangrene of the right foot and "progressive atrophy" according to reports from his Atlantic Prison Island, the Ile D. Yeu.

Three doctors sent by the Ministry of Justice are reported to have examined him.

PROMINENT CONGRESS WORKER RESIGNS

NEW DELHI, May 26 (PTI): Mr. Sadiq Ali for twelve years the permanent secretary of the All-India Congress Committee and lately associated with the defunct Democratic Front has resigned from the Congress.

In his letter of resignation addressed to the Congress President, Mr. Sadiq Ali charged the Congress leadership with failure to furnish the worker with any inspiring example or effective guidance in his day to day work.

SINO-SOVIET RAIL LINK

LONDON, May 26, (UPA): The Russian Tass news agency reported Friday a new and important 330 mile railway from Chungking to Chingtu is being constructed in the mountainous regions of China's Szechuan Province.

It said that the railway will connect regions rich in natural resources with agricultural regions of South-west China.

Ship Released

HONGKONG, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): The Panamanian registered ship, released last night by a warship, "Eastern Trader" (3,600 tons) was believed to be Chinese Nationalist, which intercepted her earlier, off Swantow, Kwantung province.

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, May 26.

The local Bullion Exchange was steady today with a fairly good turnover.

Forward silver opened firm at Rs. 203-2 but after advancing upto Rs 203-5 reacted to Rs. 202-12 on scattered liquidation. With fresh support at this lower level, the metal was again quoted at its opening price of Rs. 203-2. Ready silver was on par with forward.

Forward gold was steady around Rs. 116 after opening four annas lower. Ready bullion was placed 14 annas higher. Sovereign was priced at Rs 79-12.

Following were the closing quotations:

Forward silver	203	6
Ready silver	203	2
Forward silver	116	0
Ready gold	117	4

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, May 26.

The local Stock Exchange was closed today, it being the day of fortnightly settlement.

In private the tone of the market was firm, and Tata Steel Deferred quoted upto Rs. 2135.

Bombay Burma, in private was quoted as high as Rs. 535 on the report that the Company was going to receive a compensation of Rs. 67 lakhs for the damage sustained by it in Siam during the Japanese aggression.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY(May 26.

The local produce market was quietly steady with a moderate turnover. There was however a slight improvement in prices over the overnight levels, due to scattered buying. Following were the quotations:—

GROUNDNUTS:—

Quality	52	0
Madras	51	8
Bold	51	12
June-July	51	2
August-September	52	4
LINSEED:—		
Bold	45	14
Small	43	12
June-July	46	1
CASTORSEEDS:—		
Madras	51	8
September	259	4
OILS:—		
Groundnuts Bombay Mill	28	10
Upcountry	27	9
June	27	9
Linseed Oil	24	13
Castorseed Oil	28	4

N.Y. COTTON ERRATIC

Prices Lower Under Increased Liquidation

NEW YORK, May 25: Prices in cotton moved fairly widely in nervous early dealings with buying attributed to local covering and New Orleans buying with gains extended upto 135 cents a bale. Some deliveries eventually declined over fifty cents a bale from the highs on further liquidation hedge selling based on favourable crop and weather news and Korean uncertainties.

Scattered liquidation and hedges brought further recessions meeting only limited scale down trade support.

The afternoon turned erratic in nervous dealings with the market working lower under increased liquidation and hedges that uncovered top loss orders. Latterly prices steadied slightly on modest trade support finally closing barely steady. Sales were 350,000 bales.

Following were the cotton closings, with the price range:

Delivery	Opening	High	Low	Close
Spot				46.06
July	45.15	45.20	44.91	45.08
October	38.21	38.28		38.02
December	37.82	37.93	37.56	37.67
March	37.73	37.80	37.50	37.59
May	37.63	37.64	37.38	37.46
July	37.11	37.13	37.00	36.97
October	35.08	35.08	34.98	34.92
NEW ORLEANS:				
Spot				44.09
July	45.10	45.10	44.90	45.00
October	38.10	38.17	37.85	37.95
December	37.74	37.76	37.43	37.55
March	37.76	37.80	37.53	37.59
May	37.65	37.65	37.50	37.50
October	35.00	34.98	34.98	34.98
July (1952)				37.00

New York Sugar

NEW YORK, May 25: Sugar futures, recently upside the ladder, turned reactionary on the news of upward revision of 51,000 long tons in the Cuban crop to 553,000 tons plus week-end profit taking.—(UPA).

Calcutta Share Bazar

CALCUTTA, May 26, (PTI).

The market continued its firmness round coal jute and miscellaneous industrials. Teas and the more speculative issues also ruled firm. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1957 100/1;

BANKS: Hindustan Commercial 16/6, United India 6/10;

COTTONS: Basanti 6/12, Muir Mills 222/8 samll lots, Kesoram 34/4;

COALS: Bengal 646/- small lots, Burrakur 17/1, Bokaro and Ramgur 20/2, New Beerbhoom 29/10, Rane gunge 10/2, Western Bengal 7/3.

JUTES: Agarpara 27/-, Anglo India 450/-, Auckland 195/-, Bally 326/-, Barnagore 298/- s lot, Chitavalsah 37/-, Dalhousie 252/-, Howrah 41/7, India 282/-, Kanknarrah 240/-, Kinnison 310/-, Landsdowne 240/-, Megna 207/-, National 37/4, Northbrook 26/6, Nuddea 95/-, Orient 341/-, Presidency 714, Reliance 28/2, Union 310/-;

ENGINEERINGS: Brit Building and Iron 7/3, Brit Engineering 20/11, Indian Iron and Steel 39/1, Jessop and Co. 24/6, Kumardhubi Eng. 9/12, Marshalls 10/1, Saran Eng. 11/2, Steel Corp. 29/10,

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 8/13, Kanpura Dev 25/-, Tavoy Tin annas 15, Sone Valley Cement 8/2 Exdiv, Alkali and Chemical 20/15, Calcutta Electric 16/1, Bic 10/10, F and C Osler 7/4, Indian National Airways 3/10, Martin Burn 20/4, Metal Box 20/8, National Tobacco 22/13, British Burma Petrol 1/12, India Paper Pulp 245/-, Orient Paper 42/10, Titaghur Paper 39/12, India Steamship 8/2;

SUGARS: Belsund 98/8, Bharat 25/4, Samastipur 21/6;

TEAS: Basmatia 41/-, Bormahjan 19/4, Borpukhuri 28/-, Brooke Bond 16/7, Ellenbarrie 160/-, Hansqua 26/12, Hantapara 254/-, New Samanbagh 21/10, New Terai 18/12, Singtom 7/10, Soom 22/4, Teesta Valley 31/12, Tezpur 34/8, Tyrcon 42/12, ct.

Paris Bourse

PARIS, May 25.

Recovery was more pronounced after the settlement and the whole French sector progressed led by Rentes and Banks. Suez continued a steady rise. The increase in the British copper price caused a rise in interested issues but this was slowed by rumours of voluntary liquidation of the Rhodesian Selection Trust subsequently discounted from London. Tanganyika declined on London advices.

Rumours of suspension of payments by Mexican authorities to Mexican Eagle caused a wave of selling in oils already weak through the Iranian question. Yoj and Dawes were in demand due to the proposed conference on German debts. Japanese continued to gain.

Singapore Pepper

SINGAPORE, May 25.

The market was unchanged and quiet on the lack of overseas inquiries with black lampong quoted at 700 and white muntok at 995 Straits Dollars per picul sellers ex-godown.

N. Y. Silver

NEW YORK May 25.

Open market dealing in silver approximated 100,000 ounces at unchanged price.—(PTI-Reuter).

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, May 26.

120 Ready Japan	8	14	0
150 Ready Japan	10	8	0
120 Ready Italy	8	8	0
150 Ready Italy	10	8	0
150 D. Box May		2115	
June Rs.		1935	

May Delivery went at high has 2128 The lowest level reached was 2110.

Chicago Grains Rally

CHICAGO, May 25.

Grains rallied in moderate dealings under the leadership of bread grains reflecting the House approval of the 190 million dollar Loan to India for purchase of United States' foodstuffs, also ECA approval of 2,548,000 dollars to Western Germany for United States' rye and 1715,000 to the Netherlands for United States' maize.

Favourable crop and weather reports were largely offset by lack of Korean peace rumours. Soyabeans developed renewed support on reports that Spain was altogether trying to buy 30,000 tons of U.S.A.'s soyabean oil. United Kingdom purchased one cargo of United States spring wheat and Holland one cargo of United States maize.

NEED FOR REVALUATION OF RUPEE

Dr. Matthai's Call

POONA, May 26 (PTI).

DR. JOHN MATTHAI, former Finance Minister of the Government of India, said here today that the exchange value of the rupee required re-examination which could not be postponed much longer.

Dr. Matthai was speaking after laying the fondation stone of the Deccan Education Society's Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce building. The College was formally opened in 1943 by the late Sir Ardeshir Dalal, and the Brihan Maharashtra Sugar Syndicate gave a large donation for the construction of the college building.

Drawing attention to some aspects of the problem of inflation, Dr. Matthai said revision of the exchange value of the Indian rupee as a method of combating inflation had been recently a great deal under discussion, and was causing no little anxiety in the public mind. There was no doubt that a substantial change had occurred in the conditions affecting the problem since the rupee was de-valued in September 1949. The balance of payments had perceptibly improved; the need for food imports had greatly increased; the export market which in 1949 was tending to be a buyer's market had again become a seller's market; and the Pakistan ratio had been accepted by the International Monetary Fund and by India for the purpose of the trade agreement.

HIGH HOPES FAIL

These were important changes. It was true that in view of India's commitments to the International Monetry Fund and to the sterling area, a decision at this stage to alter the value of the rupee might cause embarrassment.

"On the other hand" Dr. Matthai said, "the International Monetary Fund, which India joined with high hopes, has proved unavailing in important matters, and has caused a considerable measure of disillusionment".

As regard the sterling area he said there were indications of a gradual disintegration as was shown by the recent decision of certain members to trade within the area on a dollar basis, thus defeating the central purpose for which it was organised.

"In the unpredictable conditions of the world today" Dr. Matthai said "there seems to be a tendency for countries in financial and trade matters to adopt ad hoc solutions fo rmeeting temporary situations. Relative stability in the external value of a country's currency is a desirable thing to aim at; but in an abnomal and rapidly changing world, worse things might happen than instability in the ratio exchange".

Dr. Matthai said it was generally admitted that the final solution of the problem of inflation lay in incrased prodidction. In considering this, however, it was now the practice to rely largely on new schemes of production. What was not sufficently realised was that the most urgent problem today was not the installation of new units of production but rather the replacement and renovation of the existing productive equipment.

CONTROLS

The system of controls, Dr. Matthai said, did not provide a permanent solution for inflation, but was only a means of temporarily suppressing some of its worst results. The inflationary potential remained just the same so long as the main factors underlying inflation were not removed. The result of the abolition of food control in December 1947 was a striking illustration of what would happen if controls were removed without a change in the basic factors of inflation.

In regard to essential articles there was undoubtedly a valid case for continuing control, Dr. Matthai said, but what was open to question was whether the basic on which control prices were at present fixed met the problem adequately.

In a reference to India's policy of neutrality Dr. Matthai said whatever its merits in other respects, that policy would definitely stand in the way of her receiving assistance for maintaining production.

N. Y. STOCKS

NEW YORK, May 25: Railroad shares featured a generally higher market today in moderately active trading totalling 1,210,000 shares.

Gains in rails, however, were mostly fractional. Industrial issues were mixed and utilities continued to move in a narrow range.

Experts called the advance mostly technical as a result of declines in 10 of the last 13 sessions.

Pharmaceuticals displayed strength and steel was mostly steady. Automotives firmed.

Of 1,107 issues traded, 554 advanced and 308 declined while 245 remained unchanged.

There were 39 new lows and six highs.

The turnover on the curb amounted to 270,000 shares.

The turnover in bonds was 2,500,000 dollars...(UPA).

London Pepper

LONDON May 25.

The market was dull with buyers uninterested Black lampong was offered at 12sh 9 d and white muntok at 16 sh shipping weights with while Sarawak at 18 sh 9 d. delivered weight per pound CIF for May-June shipments basic ports Malabar spot was offered at 1230/1260 sh June and 1280 sellers per cwt CIF United Kingdom.

Federation Discusses

REVALUATION OF RUPEE ISSUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry which met here today reviewed at length the balance of payments position and the necessity or otherwise of the revaluation of the Indian rupee, it is learnt.

The Committee also considered the new proposal for cotton control with particular reference to the fixation of ceiling prices for cotton. The tax liability of non-residents and the appointment and liability of agents of such non-residents also figured in the discussions.

The Committee reiterated the views already submitted before the Company Law Committee regarding trafficking in managing rights and inter locking of funds.

It was the view of the Committee that commercial and industrial concerns would be interested in establishing agricultural farms for the production of the various agricultural products for use as raw materials, provided that, among other things, the scheme was allowed to be worked on large farms without fear of their being taken over by the authorities.

Mr. C. M. Kothari, President of the Federation, presided and amongst those present were Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. G. D. Birla, Mr. Tulsi Das Kilachand and Mr. R. G. Saraya.

Editor To Be Detained

PATIALA, May 26 (PTI): Sardar Ujagar Singh Bhora, editor of the "Riasti Dunya", Punjab weekly published from Barnala, has been arrested under the Preventive Detention Act, according to a report received here.

He has been ordered to be detained by the District Magistrate, Barnala, in the Nabha District Jail, for a period of six months.

CONTROL OVER SUGAR CANDY GOES

NEW DELHI, May 26 (PTI): The Government of India have removed the control over the wholesale and retail prices of sugar candy, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture announced today

Major General S. B. S. Roy, GOC, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, one of the first Indians to receive King's Commission in the Army, is going on leave from the first of July preparatory to retirement.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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MINIMUM Rs. 1/8

To be paid in advance

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stockists for our imitation jewellery on Rs. 300/- to Rs. 500/- salary P. M. and commission. Write for sample and Free terms. Modern Jewellers, opposite Golebagh, Amritsar. (74)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Pass M. A. (Economics, Politics) privately Matrics can pass Inter Arts|Commerce in one year. Grover's Correspondence College, Post Box: 372, New Delhi. (256)

U. N. AID TO UNDER-DEVELOPED AREAS

India's Suggestion

UNITED NATIONS, May 26: India today told the United Nations Economic Development Commission that it considered the establishment of an international development authority "the most crucial of the recommendations made by five international experts for extending aid under UN auspices to under-developed countries."

The Indian delegate, Mr. R. R. Saksena, said that he considered the creation of such a body 'most desirable'.

WELL-KNOWN FRONTIER POET ARRESTED

LAHORE, May 26 (PTI): Mr. Mohammad Akbar Khadim, a well-known poet and social worker, was arrested at Charsadda under the Frontier Crimes regulation for criticising the general administration in Pakistan in a public speech in defiance of Government's orders, says a report from Peshawar.

Mr. Khadim was a close associate of Khan Abdul Ghaffarkhan during the peak days of the Red Shirt movement in the N.W.F.P in 1937. He later joined the Muslim League.

Postal Clerk Arrested

NEW DELHI, May 26, (PTI): Four persons, including a railway transportation officer and two postal clerks, were arrested here on May 24 on a charge of attempting to defraud the General Post Office, Delhi, by trying to encash postal certificates worth Rs. 9,000.

According to a police report, they entered into a conspiracy and attempted to encash the postal certificates which had been lost by their holder in April last.

One of them is alleged to have posed himself as the holder of the certificates, while the other three identified him.

Office Of The Labour Section

BOMBAY, Friday.

The work of the Labour Section, consisting of the Office of the Labour Officer, Bombay, has been transferred from the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Welfare), Bombay, to that of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration), Bombay. All communications intended for the Labour Section, should therefore, be addressed c/o the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration), Wellington Cinema Building, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.

Air-Letters To Ceylon And Pakistan

NEW DELHI, May 26 (PTI): A special light-weight air-letter service will be introduced from India to Ceylon and Pakistan from June 1, 1951, the Ministry of Communications announced tonight.

The postage on an 'air-letter' to Ceylon and Pakistan will be three annas, but until such time as a new three anna air letter form is printed, the present one and a half anna inland letter may be used with the additional postage of one and a half annas affixed on it. Blank unstamped inland letter cards, wherever available, may also be made use of after affixing a three anna stamp on it.

SOVIET REJECTION OF U.S. MOTION IN U.N. BODY

Disarmament Proposal

UNITED NATIONS, May 26. (PTI-Reuter):

THE United States proposed yesterday to set up a United Nations Commission to deal with reduction of armament and armed forces and the control of atomic energy.

The proposal was made to study group of the 11 members of the Security Council and Canada.

The scheme would in effect merge two existing United Nations Commissmission, one on atomic energy and the other on disarmament. Both of these have been deadlocked for some two years and virtually inactive.

Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, for the Soviet Union, said he was opposed to the projected merger of the two commissions.

The reason was that the basis for the Atomic Energy Commission's work was the "Baruch Plan" for the control of atomic energy which was totally unacceptable to the U. S. S. R.

The meeting adjourned indefinitely to allow members to consult their Governments.

EARTHWORMS' HELP IN MEDICAL WORK

NEW DELHI, May 27 (PTI): An accidental discovery made at the Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, has solved a problem which has baffled workers in the field of medical research all over the world.

According to an official review released today of the recent activities of scientific research institutions in India, breeding of certain mites for use in medical research has been hampered in the past because of growth of fungi in the tubes. The Institute has discovered accidently—that addition of a species of small earth-worms in the tubes prevents the growth of fungi without hampering the growth of mites. The earthworms presumably feed on fungi.

Other recent investigations in the medical field undertaken by specialised Institute in India cover the use of D D T for malaria control, preparation of a laboratory method for screening liver extracts and improvement in the technique of BCG vaccine production

W.I.A.A.'s TREASURE HUNT

BOMBAY, Friday.

The WIAA Members who enter for the Asociation's "Treasure Hunt" on June 23 will have to turn themselves into detectives for the evening.

The Treasure Hunters will assemble at the WIAA's headquarters at 9-30 p.m. where each one will be given a printed slip bearing a clue in verse. It is here that detective work begins. Having solved the clue, the hunters will dash to the spot indicated where the second clue will be given to them in exchange for the first.

No one need be put off by the amount of detective ability required for most of the clues are well within the reach of Watson's abilities and do not require the superhuman genius of Sherlock Holmes.

The Secretary of the WIAA will be very glad to hear from anybody who wishes to enter for the "Treasure Hunt."

State's Grant To Karwar

(From Our Correspondent)

KARWAR, May 25

The Bombay Government would provide one lakh of rupees more for the intensive cultivation in Karwar district, Mr. M. P. Patil, Bombay Minister said here today. The Bombay Government have already sanctioned Rs. one lakh for the district.

It was decided by the Rural Development Board to bring under cultivation 4,000 acres of land in the current year. It is understood that the cultivators would be given tagai loans at the rate of Rs. 50 per head

Moharay Denies Press Report

HUBLI, May 25, (PTI): Mr. H. R. Moharay, managing Editor of the Samyukta Karnataka, Hubli, said today that he had not sent any telegram to members of Parliament stating that he had cause to fear arrest if the proposed amendment to the article on freedom of speech and expression was carried. He was referring to a news agency report published in Bombay (not circulated by the PTI).

Mr. Moharay described the report as "false".

Unidentified Plane Over Egypt

ALEXANDRIA, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): Egyptian anti-aircraft guns opened fire yesterday on an unidentified plane approaching the coast, according to the office-in-charge of the anti-aircraft battery at Ras el Tin, Alexandria.

It was the second time the anti-aircraft had been in action within 24 hours.

NEO-NAZI PARTY CHIEF SENTENCED

VERDEN, (North Germany) May 26, (PTI-Reuter): Major-General Otto Ernst Remer a leader of the Neo-Nazi Socialist Reichs Party, was sentenced here last night to four months' imprisonment for spreading contempt for West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and the West German Government.

7 NAZIS SAVED FROM GALLOWS

WASHINGTON, May 26, (PTI-Reuter): Seven Nazi mass murderers under sentence of death were last night saved from the gallows less than two hours before they were due to hang.

Yesterday afternoon their wives bade them farewell in Landsberg prison, Bavaria.

Then dramatically at 10-30 p. m. the State Department in Washington put in an urgent telephone call to Mr. John McCloy, United States High Commissioner in Germany, ordering him to stay the executions until further notice.

U. S. Troops Sail For Europe

NEW YORK, May 26, (PTI-Reuter): More than 3,500 troops of the Regimental Combat Team of the United States Fourth Infantry Division sailed today for Western Europe.

They will land at Breverhaven with full battle gear.

MRS. DAN DAILEY WINS DIVORCE

LAS VEGAS (Nevada), May 26 (UPA): Mrs. Dan Dailey, wife of the film star received uncontested a divorce here late today on grounds of mental cruelty.

The decree was granted by District Judge Frank Mokamee after a brief closed hearing.

The Dailey's has previously reached agreement on support of their son Dan Dailey Jr. (3) and property settlement.

BOMBAY ENCLAVES' RESIDENTS' PLEA

AHMEDNAGAR, May 26 (PTI): Residents of about 100 former enclaves of Bombay state within Hyderabad state with which they are now merged have asked the Indian States Ministry to transfer them back to Bombay state.

In a memorandum submitted to the Ministry they said that in case such a transfer was not possible on constitutional grounds Bombay Government should administer the enclaves.

Another Drew Pearson's Story

NEW YORK, May 26 (UPI-AFP): The Members of President Truman's staff were co-operating with the National Democrat Committee to find a successor for the Secretary of State Mr Dean Acheson, columnist Drew Pearson alleged in the 'Daily Miror' here today. Mr. Pearson said the qualifications for this post called for a "progressive Republican", internationalist and in good health with courage and congressional experience.

The Ahmednagar city police have recovered nine guns buried in the sands of the Sina River, about four miles from Ahmednagar. The police said they believed the guns had been hidden by dacoits.

PLANNING COMMISSION

Kashmir Issue To Be Taken Up Today

NEW DELHI, May 26 (PTI): The Planning Commission today began consideration of the development plan of Jammu and Kashmir State with the representatives of the State Government. The meeting which started at official level this afternoon will be followed by another at a ministerial level tomorrow, when Sheikh Abdullah, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir will participate. Sheikh Abdullah has already arrived in Delhi for the purpose. With the consideration of the development plan of Jammu and Kashmir State, the Planning Commission will have completed consideration of the plans of almost all the Part A and Part B states, the only exception being the Punjab, certain aspects of whose plans are to be reconsidered.

'ALL-PARTY' KARNATAK UNIFICATION MOVE

HAVERI, (District Dharwar), May 26, (H. S.): The All-Party United Karnatak Conference opened its session here yesterday, under the presidentship of Mr. Jinaraj Hegde, veteran Congress leader from Mangalore. Mr. T. Subramhanyam, Congress leader of Mysore inaugurated the session. Mr. Siddappa Hosmani, and old Congress worker of 71, who is the prime mover of this conference, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Divergent views were expressed by these three leaders who addressed the conference yesterday, with regard to the formation of a Council of Direct Action having a full mandate to bring about immediate realisation of United Karnatak.

Over a thousand delegates from Mysore, Coorg, Hyderabad and various parts of Karnatak have attended the session, though very few Congressmen seem to have participated in the conference. The official Congress group seems to have kept itself aloof from this conference. All shades of opinion in Karnatak, however, have been represented in this conference.

SON BEATS OLD FATHER

POONA, May 26, (H. S.): Great sensation prevailed in Sadashio Peth here yesterday, when a 62-year-old father Dr. Sitaram Vishnu Sathe was severely beaten with a stick by his own son Dr. Hemachandra Sathe in the open streets.

A domestic dispute is stated to have terminated in a regular fight between the father and his son, in which the old father received serious wounds on head and was immediately removed to the Sassoon Hospital.

TALKS ON S.-W. AFRICA

UNITED NATIONS, May 26 (PTI-Reuter): The South African Government and the United Nations's Committee are expected to open talks here next month on the question of South West Africa. This is the only territory under a league of nations mandate not transferred under the United Nations Trusteeship system.

June 18 has been provisionally set for the talks, but a South African spokesman said this was "very tentative".

'REDS' LAY MINES IN IRRAWADY

RANGOON, May 26, (PTI-Reuter).

Burmese authorities today warned all river craft that crude mines had been laid by Communist insurgents along the Irrawady between Myinum, 20 miles north-west of Mandalay, and Myingyan, 25 miles south-west.

Scores of these mines-explosives filled in earthen jars anchored by heavy stones—had been swept.

In the same area land mines have destroyed four motor vehicles, killing two people and injuring four, according to reports reaching here today.

Test For Genuine Milk

NEW DELHI, May 26.

Is "cow's milk" people buy from bazar really cow's milk or is it buffalo milk toned up with adulterants such as cheap skim milk powders?

This can now be checked by means of simple tests, claims the Indian Dairy Research Institute Bangalore.

Among the tests listed in a review of the Institute's work released here today are: (1) Toned milk after incubation for four hours at 37 degrees C emits a very chateristic odour; and (2) toned milk takes longer than genine milk to coagulate when treated with rennet.

IN HONOUR OF RADHAKRISHNAN

RADHAKRISHNAN—Comparative studies in Philosophy presented in nonour of his sixtieth birthday. Published by Allen and Unwin. Price 25s

THIS volume, as the title suggests, has been prepared by the friends and admirers of Dr. S Radhakrishnan with a view to offer to him a token of appreciation of his work on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday on 5th September, 1948.

Contributions were invited from India and abroad; but due to long distances, inadequate facilities for correspondence for some time after the war, and unsettled conditions in parts of the world, it was found difficult to carry out the project according to programme. The volume has now been published as a tribute to his life-work

Radhakrishnan will always be familiar to the student of philosophy as the author of the 'History of Indian Philosophy', an interpretation of the mind of the East to the West. A century ago, as the editors observe in the introduction, there was no serious eagerness for a shared understanding between East and West, except among grammarians and philologists, together with a few unusually broadminded missionaries. Since then a remarkable change has taken place. The East realises the need for preserving its own values by mastery of Western Science. The West has been increasingly realising that there are spiritual depths in the East which it has not yet plumbed, and that if these were understood a way could be found to overcome its frantic competitiveness and achieve the inner and outer peace which it has hitherto sought in vain "While the West has taken the lead in the intelligent exploration of physical nature, to the end that it may be made the most effective possible servant of human needs, it is the Orient that has taken the lead in the intelligent exploration of human personality, with regard to its tremendous moral, social and metaphysical potentialities." We are told that there is a realisation today of the need for a wider pooling of human resources and interpretations, so that no man may any longer miss participating in the values that any man in any part of the world has made available.

A Poser

This situation, the editors tell us is due to Radhakrishnan's genius, understanding and endeavour One feels inclined to ask in the first place whether the contrast between the East and the West has not been overdone East and West are relative terms, depending on the geographical position from which one determines other locations: Jesus Christ belong to the East or to the West? The lead in the intelligent exploration of physical nature started in Arabic and from what the Arabs brought to Spain Has the West used its scientific knowledge in the service of human needs? And has the East remained loyal to its mission of exploring the tremendous moral potentialities of human personality? And when Radhakrishnan is referred to as an active personality to whose genius is due the presentday situation, one is tempted to ask if the field of diplomacy where truth has to be subordinated to expediency is a field in which the great Indian traditions will be maintained and its challenging significance made manifest to an ailing world?

Turning to the contributions which the editors have succeeded in securing for the Memorial Volume the question might well be asked if the trouble and the worries of editing a volume like this have been adequately repaid by the quality of the contributions

Men And Matters

The exuberant enthusiasm of Mr Malik, who writes on "Radhakrishnan and Indian Civilisation" betrays him into statements which might well have been sobered down "It is India's part by all historic records to bring together the races and civilisations of the earth, to offer them a common meeting ground...It is for her to transmute discords into differences to replace the effort to live at the expense of one's neighbour by the effort to live with her consent and finally to abolish warfare in whatever form it may appear"

Perhaps distance has lent enchantment to the slaughters in the Punjab in the early days of the Partition, and to the sufferings of the

Hindus in East Punjab. A dispassionate observer will have to search long and wide for discovering men who do not live at the expense of others, in a country where every rise in the price of commodities is welcomed as an opportunity for personal profit and where the air is bristling with stories, correct or incorrect, of evasion of taxes, of bribery and nepotism.

Among the contributions we may mention Prof. Northrop's "Relation between Eastern and Western Philosophy", Rev Bonquet's "Valuation of the Historical in Eastern and Western Thought' and Prof Datta's "Philosophy of the Body" The last specially is a thoughtful and suggestive contribution The body he says, is integral to the universe It generates the confidence that if we can learn the art of tapping training and controlling the energy underlying it we can increasingly draw upon the infinite energy which underlies the universe and which is continuous with the bodily energy If by special effort of the will, we can control parts of the body previously uncontrolled there is nothing to prevent us from supposing that by a similar, but more intensified effort, it might be possible to control things in the world ordinarily supposed to be outside of the body Would this not be an attempt at a scientific explanation of the phenomenon of levitation?

Faint Signs Of New Era

We may regard this volume of papers contributed by scholars from all parts of the world as an attempt on the part of reflective thinking to reflect the trend of history, the owl of Minerva does not begin to hoot till the evening shadows fall -and in spite of all the talk about the cleavage of ideologies that divide mankind, scholars in spite of themselves feel an urge to harmony to the realisation of a co-operative market where clashes may disappear in mutual tolerance and understanding That ours is an age of the decline of the present phase of civilisation is not the fantasy of a Spengler The eagerness to look for a meeting of the East and the West which inspires many of the articles contributed to the present volume may be alike the dirge of an era that is ending and the melody that announces however faintly the dawn of an era that is yet to be.

P. A. W

PROBLEMS OF THE WEST

POLICY FOR THE WEST: Barbara Ward, Published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd., Price 12 sh. 6d.

Miss Barbara Ward's new book is a lucid and logically resoned analysis of the problems that confront the Western nations. The chief threat to peace and security comes, of course, from the Communists and Barbara Ward explains how the free nations can keep Russia at bay and, in time, defeat the Marxist evil. She believes that Russia has no intention of launching a general war. Because, according to the Marxist conception of history, capitalist societies are destroyed from within and Russia is content to wait patiently for this disruption while she encourages it, as far as she can, by inciting economic unrest and an occasional minor war. In the face of this long-term threat, the free world has to accept a policy of defence and containment; because the price of freedom is constant vigilance, she must defend the frontiers, maintain economic stability and assist the under-developed countries to achieve a balanced economy.

Having stated her main theme Barbara Ward provides the reader with the historical back-ground, both political and economic, to the present crisis. She gives us a brief account of the post-war years, of the period that has seen the Atlantic Pact Marshall Aid and the Council of Europe and all the many pacts and international organizations that have led to closer unity and cooperation. To explain the present economic problems and their chief feature, the dollar shortage, she goes back to the beginning of the Industrial Revolution and traces its development upto the age of planned economy. The major portion of this book is devoted to the examination of economic problems, the threat of inflation, the necessity for State planning, the task of maintaining a safe level of defence, while providing for civilian needs. She emphasises throughout the necessity for co-operation and mutual aid because apart from the United States, the free nations can neither defend themselves nor provide for their own economic stability

The author gives first place to the economic aspect of her subject: because as she says, "the major decisions are almost invariably political but their working out involves statesmen and officials in the bread-and-butter problems of daily life." Barbara Ward's comprehensive survey is valuable because it is un-biassed and perfectly intelligible to the average reader who is to specialise in Economics The concluding chapter is a plea for faith for 'vision' in defending the free world against the threat of slavery Once again Barbara Ward succeeds in convincing the reader because she does not preach a sanctimonious sermon, her argument that only a firmly-held faith in freedom can provide an answer to the creed of Communism is as logical and clean-sighted as her discussion of trade cycles. 'Is there in the free nations rational hope' and faith and fortitude enough to withstand the Communist onslaught and remake the world? Without it, they can frame their constitutions and balance their books, expand their economic and not their frontiers. Yet all the same victory will go to the other side."

Volume Of Verse

THE CLOTH OF GOLD:— M. Krishnamurti. Published by Charles E. Tuttle Co. U.S.A.

Mr. Krishnamurti's volume of verse printed in Japan on handmade paper and published in America, with its attractive dust-cover is dissaponiting The poet is very interested in the poetic impulse and obviously intoxicated with the magic of words but he could, with advantage, use a little critical good sense to restrain his extravagance. The book gets its title from the fair work, a dance--drama based on a mythological story of a priest who prevents the marriage of a young girl whom he has dedicated to the service of the mother-goddess. "The Cloth of Gold" will probably make a successful dance sequence if presented on the stage, but as poetry it suffers from the poet's choice of the trimeter which is an extremely difficult metre inspite of its apparent simplicity. This is the metre of the 'Divine Comedy' and Shelley used it admirably in his 'Ode to the West Wind," but the difficulty of finding three rhymes has led Mr. Krishnamurti to rhyme 'extravagance; glance; once," and "ceased; priest, list," when both the eye and the ear demand true rhymes. The coining of new compound words is the poet's task and priviledge but here again Mr Krishnamurti allows himself to be carried away by his muse:

As caught in swirls of lace
"How shyly doth she pace
And laughter, maidleaguer'd"

The poet has some stanzas of beautiful description but too often he lapses into the absurdity of

"The sun is set? Ah, no!
Eclipsed! Eclipsed! Woe woe! or else,
"Wings singe with Flame Supernal
Must wander willy-nilly
Nor rest in splendours vernal
The once-loved Rose and Lily."

Mr. Krishnamurti is most successful when he submits his poetic impulse to the discipline of a severe prosodic pattern: this book includes two sonnets, on the parallel subjects of Draupadi's blood-smeared locks and the scented tresses of Mary Magdalen, which are example of the poet's best achievement.

—T. D.

Missing Books Worth Fortunes

DISCOVERY of a copy of the Gutenberg Bible which had been "lost" since 1824, increases to 46 the number of Gutenberg Bibles known to have survived through the centuries. The discovery of the latest was made in a private English library, and the volume is now in the possession of a firm of American publishers, who are reported to have paid "substantially more than £37,850" for it.

Later this year the owners are expected to offer it for sale at a price considerably above the highest ever paid for a printed book. This was the £54,000 paid at a New York auction in 1947 for the famous Bay Psalm Book.

The rediscovered Gutenberg is a magnificent copy, although it lacks five of the Bible's 643 pages It may well fetch £60,000 or more It is the first substantially complete Gutenberg Bible found in this century and the thirteenth to find its way to the United States. Nine of these precious Bibles are known to be in Britain

Nobody knows how many Bibles the immortal Johann Gutenberg printed 500 years ago. It is unlikely, however, that there were more than 250; some experts say only 180 One thing is certain, that somewhere in Britain today—perhaps in provincial lumber-rooms or attics—are other "lost" Gutenberg Bibles potentially worth fortunes.

Bibles are not the only "lost" items worth fortunes. An Italian milkman who plays the violin as a pastime took his violin, a shabby tarnished instrument, to a music stores in Rome and asked the proprietor to "freshen it up." The proprietor noticed the beauty of the violin. Said the milkman: 'Yes, but you should hear its tone." He played it in the shop—and passers-by stopped to listen, entranced by what they heard.

BOUGHT FOR A SONG

The milkman, Camillo Germi, asked an expert to examine the violin. It proved to be one of the 600 made by the immortal Antonio Stradivari Its market value is at least £3,000; some Stradivarius violins fetch £5,000 The famous violinist Kubelik paid £10,000 for his.

Germi stated that he acquired the violin for 25s. in a second-hand music dealer's shop in Staline, Russia, some years ago

Our Captains Of Industry

BY B. A. PADMANABHA AIYER,

Vice-President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Coimbatore.

THE captains of Big Business in India form an important group. Each of them is a distinctive personality, but there is one thing common to them all, viz. the maximum degree of enterprise and the desire to be efficient in all that they do. Many of them who have millions of rupees at their command are simple and polite in their dealings with the ordinary people, free from conceit or arrogance.

While in the West, the business folk are somewhat machine-like in their working career, there is a fine element of humanity in our country's trade-kings. Here, they are not mere button-pressers like Europeans or Americans, but they actually work hard from sun-rise to sun-set like any other worker they employ. They have a series of difficulties today hampering their trade enterprises, due to unforeseen chaotic conditions which cropped up at the conclusion of the World War II. Of course, they do murmur at times, at some of the obstacles they face in their enterprise; still, they have the courage and the vision to have a firm eye on the goal that they have set before them

Busy Minting Money

In foreign countries the business community is relied upon by the State for important offices in many fields of administration, but in India, we do not see businessmen coming in very much into the administrative unit. A successful businessman makes millions for himself through the channel of trade. Why not his brains and abilities be employed to make millions for the State by putting him in key administrative position? It is not that the Government itself is unwilling to make use of them, but it may be that businessmen themselves are prone to be aloof, considering that administrative posts do not yield them as much remuneration as big business does. Still, able businessmen who may be found in a state of retirement from an active business career can be roped in by the administration to do jobs which will enhance the income and prestige of the country's administration. In the Central Cabinet we do not find a single business man holding a responsible position today.

Quite recently, I had an opportunity of meeting a number of business men in New Delhi, when they came to attend the annual meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce. They are an impressive lot. The President, Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand, now in his forties, is a leading imports and exports merchant from Bombay. He is also the Government nominee for cotton purchases. Hailing from Gujerat, he enjoys good reputation in the commercial world. He is a fine speaker with winsome manners. His conduct of the proceedings of the Chambers' session was a model of its kind.

Business Heads

Kilachand's successor to the presidential chair of the Federation this year is a Gujerati long settled in Madras—Mr. Chandulal Motilal Kothari. He is a member of the Legislative Assembly in the south representing a planters' constituency. Mr. Kothari was once Sheriff of Madras. He is a director of several plantation companies and industrial concerns.

Mr. S. P. Jain is another remarkable businessman hailing from Delhi. Only 39, he has a fine University education, besides vast personal experience in several commercial and industrial units. He is also a much travelled man with remarkable business acumen.

Mr. R. G. Saraiya, 53-year-old cotton merchant from Bombay, was another remarkable personality I saw in New Delhi. A graduate in science and technology, London, a specialist in chemical engineering and director of several companies he has played his part in the commercial sphere.

Mr. Ganshyam Das Birla, 57, needs no introduction. No businessman in India has so varied interests in business as Birla.

His activities are spread out from Kashmir to Cape Comorin. G. D. spoke at the Federation session explaining the difficulties of the business community, and at the same time assured Prime Minister Nehru that the country's business men would in no way lag behind in playing their part to enhance national interest.

Lala Sri Ram, now in his sixties, is the well-known mill magnae and industrialist hailing from New Delhi. He is the soul of moderation in everything. He is calm, collected and deeply contemplative. He made an admirable speech on labour legislation.

A shipping magnate of repute from Bombay is Mr. M. A. Master. He is yet another remarkable personality amongst our business men. He began his career as a school master, but soon got into business. He is a member of scores of committees and had been on delegation to various international conferences on shipping. He was a Government representative at the Geneva Convention of the Joint Maritime Commission in 1947. He has written several pamphlets on shipping and other industrial subjects.

Donation For Education

Then comes Rai Bahadur Seth Gujarmal Modi. Just under fifty, he is a pioneer industrialist in Uttar Pradesh. A good engineer, today he manages several industrial concerns in Modinagar, a colony housing his industrial enterprises. He is a believer in industrial and technical education, and has donated a handsome amount to the Benaras Hindu University for technical research studies.

The most impressive man from Bengal at the Chambers' session was Sir Bejoy Prosad Singh Roy, once President of the Bengal Legislative Council and Minister for Local Self-Government and Revenue. After college education, he joined the army with a King's Commission. Later, he became an advocate of the Calcutta High Court. A "Liberal" politician, he is now connected with various industries in his home province.

From Kanpur came the J. K. representatives, the Singhanias, front-rank industrialists in this country. Also was present Mr. Ramratan Gupta, just in his middle forties. He had been to jail in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, and has extensively travelled in many parts of the world. He was a member of the old Legislative Assembly. At times, Gupta had also tried his hand in producing literature. In a couple of volumes in Hindi, he has presented the state of the world before World War II. After touring Australia in 1946, he wrote out his impressions in another admirable book in English.

Mr. M. R. Ruia is yet another prominent figure at the Federation session, from Bombay. He spoke on the 'controls' Government imposed on trade. He was frankly opposed to the controls being continued since it fostered corruption.

Self-Made Men

Now, we come to some of the businessmen who went to Delhi from the South. There was Mr. Guntur Narshima Rau, M.L.A. and President of the Andhra Chamber of Commerce in Madras. He is a fine extempore speaker. With him was Mr. G. V. Rudrappa, who came from the Mysore Chamber of Commerce. He contributed his views on problem like taxation relief and methods of expanding Indian industry. Then there was also the fifty-four year old Rao Bahadur V. S. Subramania Iyer, President of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce. He sponsored a resolution at the Chamber's session on the income tax issue, supporting Saraiya's views.

There was also a Nattukottai Chettiar representative coming from the Tamil Chamber of Commerce—Mr. A. Nagappa Chettiar. He was opposed to the Government of India taxing people for their 'world income' before monies from abroad actually arrived in India. Last, but not the least and a very interesting personality at that, was none else than "Cipla Hamied," a man who started his career almost with a penny to begin with, but today, dominates the field of our pharmaceutical industry.

Here we have a glimpse of a few important personalities in the world of Indian business, men who play their part to build up Free India.

Pt. Nehru chatting with a businessman after the Federation of The Indian Chambers of Commerce meeting at New Delhi.

INTERLINGUAL PROBLEM

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Continued From Page 2)

LANGUAGE, either English or French.

A LINGUA FRANCA that would attempt some arrangement of proportional representation between Chinese, Hindi, Urdu, Russian, German, English, and so on would be totally unintelligible to all. On the contrary, Interlingua is at present accessible, almost at first sight, to anyone, Asiatic or European, who knows as a first or second language Latin, or English, or any one of the Romance languages.

These people—Nehru, Lin Yutang, Ho Chi Minh, Madame Chiang among them—form but a small proportion of mankind, but they are a majority among those who are active in the international sphere: priests, diplomats, scientists, doctors, engineers.

There always is an objection in reserve: why not English?—or, to follow Mencken, why not American? In this problem the intrinsic merits and faults of the language are almost irrelevant. On the credit side: a matchless vocabulary, so hybrid that it can absorb words or any origin; utmost brevity of form: compare TUG with REMOLCADOR; extreme simplicity of syntax. Debitf a perverve spelling; a capricious accentuation; unaccented syllables a blur; vocalic sounds like nothing else on earth; and worst of all, for our special purpose, a riotous wealth of idiomatic phrases, terse and picturesque, but bewildering to the lesser breeds. And the slightest deviation from the norm is enough to make a whole sentence unintelligible. Halting French spoken slowly, remains lucid; faulty English is hopeless.

But the decisive argument against English has been stated with incomparable authority by I. A. Richards: "It (a common language) must be clear from any threat to the economic, moral cultural, social, or political status or independence of any person or any people. It must carry no implication of intellectual, technological, or other domination.

No one, in learning the world language, must have any excuse for feeling that he is submitting to an alien influence, or being brought under the power of some other groups."

Luminous realism The world is rebelling against imperialism, supremacy, hegemony. Many might prefer our leadership today to that of the only other contender; but it would be only as a lesser evil. A free world spurns the idea of satellites. We must renounce linguistic imperialism as well as dollar imperialism. If civilization is to be saved, we must make this not "the American century" but the century of humanity.

*"Interlingua-English," A Dictonary of the International Language Prepared by the Research Staff of the International Auxiliary Language Association under the Direction of Alexander Gode. Storm Publishers. $5.

COSTLIEST FUR COAT

There are a beginnings of a £10,000 fur coat—maybe a new British export industry—in the garden of a home in West Sussex.

A dozen tiny animals scamper round the feet of Mr. Jack Trent, a retired Yorkshire grocer. The are Britain's first amateur-reared chinchillas squirrel-like animals whose bluish-grey gossamer pelt gives the world's finest fur.

There are only forty full-length chinchilla coats in the world. Gloria Swanson, Lily Pons and Helen Hayes each have one, and the demand is spreading.

After the first world war, the chinchilla was almost extinct, only a few surviving on the 11,000 feet peaks of the Andes. Then a mining engineer brought a cluster of eleven down from these high altitudes, 1,000ft at a time to enable them to become accustomed to the change in atmosphere and temperature, and began fur-farming with them on a California ranch.

250 Skins—One Coat

Today in the United States and Canada the chinchillas have multiplied to 500,000 on some 3,500 farming ranches Worth £300 each, the little fellows rapidly adjust themselves to climate, but it takes 250 skins to make an average coat.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Domain of Indian Art—Scheme of classic technique—Approach not systematic—Danger of ill-informed leadership — Freedom of expression in art—Fifty years' service to music—Ishwar Dass and his art.

THE popular usage of the term art to denote painting or sculpture alone is repugnant to the Indian conception of art.

To comprehend any Indian art, one must approach it in relation to others. India's arts are closely interrelated. They cannot be taken as separate entities.

Faulty Authority

The age in which European connoisseurs and scholars were regarded as final authorities on painting, sculpture and architecture has not yet come to an end, as a few Westerners with superficial knowledge have continued to hold the ground on the strength of the prestige of their predecessors. Some Indian authors, who have acquired prominence through their publications, have in their approach to such arts more or less followed in the footsteps of the early pioneers from the west and have repeated some of the mistakes left by them, and then not a few students of art with Western outlook have inherited from them all their fumblings about what the term Indian art really connotes.

There are Indians who have a sentimental attachment for the traditional painting, and there are a few Europeans who have mostly by virtue of their complexion risen to prominence, have derided it in an ingenious manner. Incomplete information about Indian art which is common to both the groups has to be deprecated, as it has militated against regeneration of Indian painting and sculpture on their own lines.

Awaiting Exploration

A peep through a few centuries preceding the advent of the British rule will reveal the immense wealth of art facing danger of extinction. "To assess it correctly every form has to be studied, in the first instance, in relation to others. However attempts have been made to pick up one form and leave the rest. Consequently this legacy, in the North has been apprised properly only by a few people who have appreciated the beauty of Rajasthani painting and architecture, Kathak dance and Dhruvapad mode of singing.

The ignorance of others is easily exposed by the titles like "Radha and Krishna" attached by them to paintings without understanding the subject matter. To such so-called connoisseurs, Kathak dance means only 'Laheras" and footwork, and Dhruvapad singing has no significance. No Indian art in its latest stage of advancement in the pre-British age will get a stimulus to resume its onward march, when such critics and connoisseurs happen to lead the art movement and to occupy front benches in the conferences convened by the Government.

Surface-reading is no study of art. Introduction to Indian arts must begin with the thorough grasp of the fundamentals and of the principles governing interrelationship between different arts. It is ridiculous for anyone to claim critical knowledge of Indian dance while he is quite blank about music. Painting has, on its list, a large number of "experts" who have merely touched it on the surface and yet have come to be known to have acquired deep insight into it.

Way Of Expression

The knowledge of the classic technique is essential to comprehension of each art. It is acquired through patient study and deep thinking and not through superficial observation which is regarded as a serious pursuit of painting or sculpture. The classic technique is an elaborate scheme with various aspects. Its certain features are common to all arts. Briefly stated, this classic technique is a way of expression which is distinctive of India's creative genius.

The classic technique should be considered as the sine quo non if any art is to be styled as Indian. Indian painting or sculpture seems to be dull or tame to those who have not fathomed its depth. In fact, no Indian art will reveal its intrinsic beauty unless its technique is understood in all its aspects. Insight into the elements of the classic technique leads to appreciation of all arts. It is essential for the specialised study of any of them.

In Wrong Hands

Indian arts offer a vast field for exploration. Though much has been written about them, little of it has been approached from the correct angle. The Indian outlook is the first thing which is required to view any art in its proper perspective, and it is needed particularly in the case of a few Europeans and their Indian friends whose stock-in-trade is the Western method of criticism and discussion. They should now begin to realise their short-comings before aspiring to dispense justice to the monumental sculpture like that of the Elephanta or Ellora caves.

Arts like dance and music have all of a sudden, begun to appear defective to some people. As a matter of fact, such observers themselves are deficient in their knowledge. Dance music or sculpture in the authentic classical technique is too high for them. This statement will be corroborated by the fact that amateurist or indifferent dance or music bearing the impress of some 'culture factory" is paraded by some of them as progressive art; and then among such self-styled art lovers, there are persons who have discovered that there is "much scope" for improvement in Kathak or Kathakali; but they have, in particular, referred to costumes only.

Consequences will be serious, if the people who make a blatant display of their little knowledge are allowed any longer to twiddle with arts. They should either study arts seriously and systematically or should leave the field. They will be forced to accept one of these alternatives if the expert and weighty opinion begins to assert itself. Amateurism, dilettantism and prejudiced criticism are the three enemies of Indian arts, and they must be checked if not eliminated.

In Soviet Russia

According to the Moscow Radio, the Stalin prize for 1950 awarded to composer Herman Zukhovsky was cancelled by the Soviet Council of Ministers. The composer had won the prize for his opera "from all our hearts" which according to him portrayed life on a collective farm. The decision to withdraw the prize was taken at the instance of the Stalin Prize Committee. The reason assigned for it is not unusual in the case of Russia.

The opera, according to the 'Pravda', was not representative of the Soviet farm life, and therefore the withdrawal of the prize was recommended by the Stalin Prize Committee irrespective of the technical merits of the opera or ingenuity exercised by the composer. The episode illustrates how freedom of expression is restricted in Russia. Artists are restrained from deviating from the Soviet pattern of life. Art is primarily censored in order to check the accuracy of its content. Any deviation, even if it is otherwise innocuous, is taken notice of and the artist has to answer for it.

Menace To Freedom

In democracy, the conception of freedom of expression in art is very liberal. In India such freedom should be genuine and not distracted by the narrow ideals of Soviet Russia. The growing tendency of some groups to Fascism has to be deprecated. One is inclined to feel that traditional Indian art might be banned if authority was given to the coteries which are keen to capture the entire field for Western modernism.

Certain groups are eager to propagate amateurish dance and music to the exclusion of higher and authentic forms, but fortunately they have not the authority to impose their pet forms on the country. Intolerance is sure to curtail freedom of expression in art. This is a point which coteries and groups interested in propagation of their pet forms should not lose sight of while dealing with arts in democratic India.

Music As A Mission

The Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, which is an all India music organisation, has completed fifty years of its useful existence. A function to celebrate its golden jubilee was held in Bombay under the presidentship of Bombay's Finance Minister Mr. V. L. Mehta. As an institution the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya has commemorated the pioneering endeavour of its revered founder—the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar—for the uplift and propagation of classical music in the North.

There was an age particularly in Northern India in which the practice of music was confined to the families of hereditary musicians, and music though it was patronised by the princes and respectable sections of society, was regarded by them as a profession unworthy of themselves. Such unjustified social prejudice had retarded the progress of this great art.

At this juncture, Pandit Vishnu Digambar appeared in the field as a missionary of music. He broke through the deep-rooted prejudice and gave status and dignity to music. The Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, which has its ramifications all over the country, was founded by him to carry on his mission. It has continued his noble work on the lines indicated by him. It has, moreover, been reorganised as an educational and examining body, and has arrived at a stage when it should be conceded full official recognition.

A Front-Rank Artist

Mr. Ishwar Dass, whose "charm of Kashmir" is reproduced in these columns, is so well known in the art world of India, that the mere mention of his name will suffice to introduce him to readers. He has been in Bombay for some months and has decided to settle down in this city. Born and brought up in the environments of Indian art in an aristocratic family at Lucknow, Mr. Ishwar Dass showed propensity towards art in the early age. After passing the matriculation examination, he joined the Lucknow School of Art at which he had a distinguished career. He was allowed to take diploma a year earlier than the five years' period fixed for the full course.

Mr. Ishwar Dass has a brilliant record of achievements in which should be included the award of gold medals & prizes at several exhibitions. He was in the first group of artists selected by the Government of India for the grant of a scholarship worth Rs. 2500. Mr. Ishwar Dass has risen to eminence through hard, sustained and original work. He has made his mark as a front-rank artist of the younger generation—and has made a noteworthy contribution to the revival of Indian painting.

As an Indian artist, Mr. Ishwar Dass has rightly selected the traditional Indian painting as his mode of expression and has consistently followed it. His art is voluminous and bears a distinct impress of his talent and creative abilities. One likes to see his sensitive line, refined decorative treatment and delicate finish. He has handled, in his paintings, a large variety of subjects. His paintings have been acquired for art galleries and private collections. A dosen paintings have duced in colour in an album published by the "Times of India". The presence of Mr. Ishwar Dass in Bombay should be an additional stimulus to the revival of Indian painting in this part of India.

"CHARM OF KASHMIR"

By Iswar Das

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

BALKAN-JI-BARI—AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE World Friendship Day, inaugurated in 1946, is the young people's Spring Festival. The date was chosen because it was on May 18, 1898, that the first Peace Conference, without relation to war, was opened at The Hague by the former Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

The World Friendship Day was originally introduced in the same countries where, since 1945, the World Christmas and Chanukah Festival was celebrated. But it has since spread into other countries and is now being celebrated in numerous schools and youth groups both in this country and abroad.

In some parts of the world the World Friendship Day is celebrated as an indoor festival, but where the climate permits, outdoor celebrations have been organised.

For the indoor festivals songs, dances and music of different countries are chosen to enliven the programme and make it international in scope. Round-table discussions and lively playlets provide the boys and girls with the opportunity of expressing their thoughts and ideas concerning world friendship. The best of these short plays have been written by teenagers in co-operation with their teachers. They deal with unknown facts about culture and peace gathered from every corner of the earth.

For outdoor celebrations of World Friendship Day, the highlight could be the sending up of balloons with Friendship messages to children in other parts of the world. Even carrier pigeons have been used to bring World Friendship wishes from one land to another.

For both indoor and outdoor festivals, the following suggestions are offered as helpful in building up the right spirit and giving the children a feeling of belonging to one big world family:

(1) The reading of letters, poems and stories written by and received from boys and girls of another country.

(2) The singing of songs expressive of World Friendship.

(3) Having a speaker who is convinced of the importance of strengthening and securing peace by the building of friendship among the young people of the world.

(4) The reading of messages exchanged with other countries.

(5) Exhibitions of World Friendship Greeting Cards and pictures made by the boys and girls of many lands.

(6) The display and carrying of flags of all countries. (National costumes).

(7) The serving of cakes and cookies made from foreign recipes.

(8) Inviting boys and girls to assemble of as many nationalities, creeds and colour as possible.

All of the above help to create a global feeling among the young people of all nations.

U.N International School

As their parents work to bring about a peaceful world community through the United Nations, the young children of U.N. delegates and employees are being prepared to live in such a community by learning to work and play together at the United Nations International School in New York City.

While older U.N children are receiving their education in the United States public school system, the International School, organized and supported by the parents, does double duty as a school and as a care centre for children from three to seven years of age. It's after-school recreation programme is an integral part of the school's activities because so many parents work on late schedules at the U.N. Secretariat.

The school is staffed by people of different nationalities, and men and women from many parts of the world serve on its board of directors. Both French and English are taught and are used as the languages of instruction.

Teaching techniques had to be tailored to fit this global school. Instead of letting language and cultural differences stand as obstacles, the school has turned them into pathways towards understanding.

When a new child enters the school, the teacher points out his home town on a map, and together the children discuss interesting facts about his home country and such things as the time difference between that country and New York. They discuss the things they have in common, even though at first the newcomer does not understand most of the words they use. Their interest in him and in his country help him to feel at home.

Often the first means of communication is through the use of scissors and paper, paints and crayons, hammer and wood, because art knows no language barriers. Children who do not speak French or English are encouraged by the others to want to try. Newcomers help serve the orange juice or the milk, and in so doing learn courtesy words and phrases and the names of the other children.

A Bus Ride

Our Sister Mohini Nayak has sent the following story:—

One day mother came into the nursery when Pratap and Nanak were putting on their things to go for their morning walk.

"I want you to do a little shopping for me, nurse," she said. "Take the children in a bus; it is too far to walk."

Pratap and Nanak were delighted. They sometimes got a little tired of walks in the Park and loved to go shopping.

It was a March morning with a fresh wind blowing, and as they boarded the bus, Pratap began to climb up the stairs.

"Not on top today, dear," Nurse said. "There's a bitter wind blowing, and you have got a little cold."

"Rubbish!" said Pratap, forgetting his manners. "I'm not going inside the stuffy old bus; I'm going outside." And he clambered up the stairs as quickly as he could.

"Pass along inside, please", growled the conductor, and Nurse was hustled into the bus.

Pratap sat in the very front seat outside. He really felt a little uncomfortable, but he pretended he didn't, and turned his coat-collar up and prepared to enjoy himself.

How pretty the park looked: the grass so green, the trees nodding slowly, and the flowers adding to the colourful beauty of the surroundings.

"Shivaji Park!" shouted the conductor; and Pratap got up and made his way down the stairs—rather slowly, because he knew he was in for a scolding.

Nurse and Nanak were standing on the pavement.

"Oh, Pratap!" cried his brother in great excitement. "What do you think? Uncle got in at Matunga, and just look what he has given me to spend." And he opened his hand and showed a shining one rupee. "And he's asked me to go to tea with Auntie and Sheila."

Pratap did not say a word; he was probably thinking that riding inside might not have been so bad after all.

A Chinese Torch-Game

The following game has been written by Brother Jimmie Dastur, and I agree with him that you will enjoy playing it:—

Divide the players into two equal camps, arranging for each camp to have, as far as possible, half boys and half girls.

Next, set two rugs on the floor, parallel to each other, with their nearest edges about ten feet apart; if this is impossible, as far away as possible.

Play proceeds in this way: A girl on one side takes up her position on the edge of her hearthrug and stands on one foot, whichever she pleases. She must not put the raised foot on the ground, nor may she step over the rug, not even a fraction of an inch.

A boy of the other side then comes forward, and he tries to touch the edge of the girl's hearthrug, without her touching any part of him. The fact that she can only use one foot gives him a good opportunity of approaching safely; he may dash up and chance his luck he may wriggle along the floor and stretch out his arm; but he must avoid being touched, if he can.

As soon as the issue is decided, a girl from the boy's camp comes forward and is matched against a boy from the girl's camp. So the game goes on until all the pairs have finished and the side with the most successes is adjudged the winner.

A Parlour Trick

Here is a trick sent by Brother Dhirendra Shah. If you can be successful at it, you will be considered a "Sandow"—So will you try it?

You can perform this mysterious trick with the help of your elders. It is a well-known parlour trick:—

One person sits in a chair; two others stand opposite his knees and two more at his back. Those standing join their own hands togethers, leaving the index fingers pointing forward. Those at the knees of the sitter then place each pair of index fingers under his knees, while those at the back place each paid of index fingers under his shoulders between his sides and his arms. They make a vain effort with eight fingers to lift him from the chair.

All the left hands are then placed on the sitter's head and the right hands in the same rotation. At a sign from a leader all take their hands from the sitter's head and place the index fingers quickly in the same positions as before and press upwards. The sitter obligingly sails upward a distance of two or three feet! The trick is seldom known to have failed and sometimes men of thirteen or fourteen stone are "lifted" by means of it.

A Shooting Star

Brother Frank Albert has tried to explain in as simple a manner as possible, what a shooting star is. This will add to your general knowledge:—

When you have been walking home in the dark perhaps you have seen a star shoot across the sky. Speaking with strict truthfulness there is no such thing as a shooting star. Should a real star come very near to the earth we should all be burnt up by the heat long before the collision actually occurred. What we call "Shooting stars" are really meteorites which are quite small bodies.

The first group of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari Volunteers' Camp.

SAFETY LAST

This little story of how not to ride a cycle comes from "The African Scout."

The small boy was showing how clever he was on his new bicycle.

"Look, Mummie; no hands!" he called as he passed the house. As he passed again, he called: "Look, Mummie; no feet!"

The third time he walked by holding his mouth.

"Look, Mummie; no teeth!"

MAXIM TO MEMORISE

There is no failure except in giving up.

MIXED

He was visiting an old friend and had stayed longer than he had intended. Glancing hurriedly at the clock, he prepared to leave.

"Gracious!" he said. "It's tomorrow morning! I must say Good-night.

Children's Activities

Boys and girls have a number of activities, and if they will write to me about them, and send also photographs, whenever convenient, I shall be glad to publish them.

Probably you have heard about the organisation, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Children have lots of mirth and merriment at its meetings. You can also join its Unit nearest to you.

Ghatkoper Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a cinema show which the children very much enjoyed.

Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari-Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar—Bombay 21

He will be gald to have from you also short contributions of stories, games, tricks, smiles etc., written neatly on one side only of the paper, for publication in this "Corner"

I expect you will write to me something soon. Well, so long, and more again next week!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Left: Kumari Kapila Khandwala inaugurating the Balkan-ji-Bari workers' camp at Malad. Right: Balkan-ji-Bari workers at lunch in the week-end camp.

CHANGING FACE OF HYDERABAD

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(Continued from Page 2)

ly threading its way through the crowd with its soft, melancholy chant of RAMNAM....some fez-capped MOGALAI dandy astride on a heavy horse piloted by a crowd of shouting bearers in gold-laced uniforms and turbans crying 'SIRKAR HAT' (Make way, His Excellency)....groups of heavily dressed MARWARI womenfolk on their way to a shrine....street-quarrels and brawls among the drunken soldiery of the Nizam....the laughter and ribaldry of a lazy crowd of youngsters out for fun and enjoyment and mischief....And at the end of your stroll, there was the stately Char-Minar, brooding in sombre Saracenic magnificence over a straggling pile of houses and narrow streets..... and the wonderful Jumma Masjid with minarets rsaching up to the darkening skyline and crowds of worshippers who are bearded FAKIRS.

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The City and its easy, casual, laissez-faire, go-as-you-please crowds had a fascination which few cities in India possess, not even Delhi, the "tomb" of ancient empires, or Agra with its bewitching Taj. One remembers the gaily attired crowds that thronged the streets during the festive days....the magnificent processions during the MOHURRUM or Ramzan.....The pagentry and pomp of MOHURRUM was unforgettable. The lavish hospitality of the hereditary "nawabs" cam eout then in an unrestrained measure. There were improvised booths offering SHERBAT and KABAB at every street-corner. It was a scene of unrestrained animation and gaiety.

The Hyderabadi, true to the unbroken Moghul tradition, loves colour and display. Critics may sneer at the unabashed hedonism of the Moghals, their love of pleasure and comfort for their own sake.

The palaces were gorgeously illuminated and the gentry of the city entertained one another in a manner one can hardly imagine in these days of austerity. Walking through the densely crowded streets at night, one heard the sound of laughter and music coming from the brilliantly lit DIVAN-KHANAS of the Nawabs....the melting melody of a professional female singer....the sweet sounds of cymbals, TABLA and the SARANGI of some nautch-party. There were frequent processions of "gift-bearers" carrying huge silver-trays loaded with Moglai delicacies from house to house....and the friendly murmur of hearty greetings of "Id Mubarak" exchanged between friends and relations....It indeed gave one a glimpse of a world of spacious living and universal zestfulness which, alas, seems to have passed away

And then one heard the sonorous accents of the Hyderabad court language, Urdu, highly and artificially Persianised. You heard it spoken in its purity even by the porters who seemed to know no other language in the world. It was a tremendous paradox this—the absolute supremacy of a language spoken only by a few in the State, and so out of tune with the way of life of the predominant community that lives in the dominion. But not a paradox either, for the city of Hyderabad was only a gorgeous island of Moghul pomp set in an ocean of India's traditional ways for outside the city of Char-Minar, and Falaknama and Jumma Masjid, there stretches the vast expanse of the Nizam's dominion where the simple rural folk of Telengana, Karnataka and Maharashtra toiled, sweated and starved to enrich the coffers of the "nawabs" of the capital city who, with an unrestrained nostalgia for the glories of the Moghul empire, lived a life of barbaric splendour, struggling to rival the pomp and splendour of a vanished empire and of their colourful ancestors who helped two centuries ago the Asaf Jah dynasty to break loose from the tottering edifice of the Moghuls and establish an independent state in the heart of the Deccan.

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It is this nostalgia for the extinct glories of the Moghul Empire that has throughout kept the Muslim and the Hindu apart in this country.

It forms (or formed) the one unbridgeable psychological barrier between the two communities, for you cannot have an integrated national feeling when one small community hugs the delusion to its heart that it was preordained by God to rule over vast masses of "unbelievers". It is a baffling problem, deeper and more painfully complicated than any other problem, which has troubled the life of India for these two centuries.

The layers of such memories made the average Muslim of the pre-partition days impenetrable to the idea of national unity. And it follows that unless the Muslim citizen of India is "educated" to break down and destroy this psychological barrier which for centuries separated him from his Hindu fellow-citizen, he will continue to be suspected and distrusted by a vast majority of this countrymen.

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It is a Friday thirty-five years ago. From the early hours of the morning I saw, as I watched through the windows of our house at Ufzulgan), a crowd of policemen and mounted 'sowars' stationing themselves at intervals on the road below. Blasts of police whistles continually sounded.....Towards nine, mounted policemen began to drive the pedestrians into the lanes and by-roads of the thoroughfare. No carriage was allowed to proceed. And then a hush....broken by prolonged blasts of the police whistles. The Hyderabad constabulary (their gorgeous uniforms incongruously fitted on to undisciplined limbs) clumsily stood at attention. A gorgeous car rapidly emerged from the bend of the road....more cars, heavily curtained, rolled along, containing the innumerable inmates of the royal ZANANA.... still more cars, a whole fleet of them.....

Occasionally as the cars flashed along through the silent, hushed street one caught sight of the bright eyes and dark lashes of a court beauty peeping hungrily through the chinks of the muffled curtains....or of ruddy faces of nobles or the flash of jewels glittering in the morning light.

And then a solitary old-fashioned car purred its way with the royal flag fluttering restlessly in the breeze, in which sat the austere figure of His Highness Asaf-Jah, Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, etc. etc. Sir Mir Osman Ali, the solitary, plain-living, philosophical-minded monarch of this semi-feudal dominion, whom destiny had made the pivot of a decadent Moghul imperialism which had its seat in the glamorous city of Hyderabad.

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It is a far cry from that scene of thirty-five years ago to this present day when the pomp and pageantry of the past days is rapidly giving place to a virile, secular, democratic administration which had now been established in Hyderabad as an integral part of the great Indian republic. It is a new era full of tremendous possibilities for the future of this great State.

Still I may be forgiven for lingering over the fascinations of a bygone time!!

CAN THE POOR GET A FAIR DEAL IN COURT?

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(Continued From Page 5)

triumph of truth, justice can not be done unless truth is found out. Truth, however, does not always lie on the surface. More often than not, it lies at the bottom of a deep well, and has to be hauled up, if possible. Nothing is more common than perjury and fabrication of documentary evidence, and the best legal talent not infrequently fails to expose them, with the result that in the absence of such exposure, the evidence is accepted as true, and judgment given accordingly.

Besides, an eye-witness sometimes honestly gives false and misleading evidence owing to defective powers of observation. Wrong expert evidence also occasionally leads to miscarriage of justice.

Deceptive Evidence

Circumstantial evidence, it is said, can not lie. True, because, unlike a lying witness, it has no tongue. All the same, it can deceive, and there are cases on record of men having been convicted on circumstantial evidence, who were afterwards found to have been innocent. Much also depends upon the conscientiousness and ability of the judges to appraise evidence correctly.

Then, again, in civil cases, it is not always enough to discover the truth to arrive at the right decision.

There is the further question of the application of the law to the facts, and Law Reports abound with conflicting decisions on points of law. As of two conflicting decisions, only one can have been right, it follows that the decision in one of the cases in which the point of law arose must have been wrong

Cases Of Miscarriage

Cases of miscarriage and failure of justice and its maladministration are by no means uncommon, and the judge who can say, when laying down the reins of office, that he was never wrong, has yet to be born. He is more likely to say 'What an unprofitable servant I have been' as did Mr. Justice Batchelor of the Bombay High Court in a letter to me on the eve of his retirement from service: "For now that that the time has come to leave the court, you will readily understand that the feeling deepest in my own mind is, what an unprofitable servant I have been."

I did understand, and had experienced the same feeling when I sat on the Bench for the last time and had given expression to it in his words

Law's Delays

Though judges know that justice delayed is justice denied, it is by no means seldom that it is delayed. The delay is mainly due to causes beyond the control of judges, such as the elaborateness of legal procedure, inevitable delay in the service of processes when the whereabouts of the persons to be served are unknown, the large volume of evidence in contested cases and lengthy cross-examinations, and congestion of work The cost of contentious litigation is also very heavy, and it is not seldom that the lawyers engaged in a suit are the only gainers, or the only substantial gainers, from it.

It has also to be borne in mind that a decree in your favour does not always mean that you have got what you wanted, because the execution of the decree might prove unfructuous, or only partially fructuous. They are wise who avoid going to law if they can help it.

Lest any one who has read this article so far should jump to the conclusion that justice, as dispensed by courts, is a highly overrated commodity, I must hasten to add that I have so far dealt with only one aspect of it, and that there is another and a far more important aspect. Injustice sears the soul, and the craving for justice is stronger in man than almost any other craving. It is mainly to satisfy this craving that courts of justice exist

The fact that in some cases they fail to do so merely shows that, like all other human institutions, they are imperfect, and judges, in common with other human beings are fallible.

Verdict Against Venus

For centuries the Aphrodite of Melos had been considered to be the ideal in feminine shapeliness. Active and sceptical minds in the United States doubted this. Measurements were taken of the statue, and a wide variety of total strangers, all of the male sex, were approached with the question: "If you had your choice, would you marry a girl with hip measurements so-and-so, bust measurements such-and-such, so tall, and weighing approximately 'x' pounds?" Some men said they would, some men, especially in New England rang up the police, but the overwhelming majority said they would rather marry a sack of potatoes.

SKYLON IS SYMBOL OF NEW BRITAIN

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(Continued from Page 5)

a head feeling, but a heart feeling", the young preacher said.

At Oxford

Over a week-end visit to Oxford, I wandered along the grass fields strewn with yellow chandelions and buttercups, along co-operative vegetable allotments where the citizens raised, each his own crop of cabbages, Brussels sprout and Rhubarb. Across the Charwell by the Marston Ferry groups of undergraduates punted in the river or made love on the meadows. I went over the bridge locally called "Farnell's Folly" after the worthy rector of Exeter who built it, watched Ramesh Diveecha of Worcester take the wicket of Edrich in the match between Oxford and Lancashire. Leaving the gardens and colleges, I watched town and gown (meaning the dons and scholars as well as city folk) rub shoulders over glasses of bear in the WELSH PONY

But neither in the Metropolis where live a quarter of Britain's population of 50 millions, nor in the country in so far as I have seen it, is there any sense of crisis. "A party does not die by controversy; but by apathy", Lord Ogmore told me in a long talk in the Commonwealth Relations Office just opposite the famous No. 10 and 11, Downing Street. This was said with particular reference to the issue over which the Bevanites resigned; but they are words with a wider significance.

Bevan's mistake was his somewhat illogical stand. It is not that he says there should be no programme of rearmament. All that he says is that Britain cannot afford it. I tried to get this point cleared up with officials of the treasury. In one of the below-the-ground-level conference rooms of the Treasury I obtained a picture of Britain's economic problems. Britain's economy —despite the widespread impression to the contrary—is very sound. While last year 4.1 shillings out of every pound of Britain's revenues was spent on defence, this year Britain will be spending seven shillings out of every pound of her income. But in terms of real goods, I found out, after questioning officials of the Treasury who know their job, the rearmament programme will mean a lowering of the standard of living by just one percent. Considering that the standard went up by five percent during the last two years, the falling off does not represent an impossible change

Invisible Support

That is why the British carry on, making jokes about themselves.

In a newspaper, the other day, I saw a cartoon which said that the Skylon at the festival site, was symbolic of Britain because it had no visible means of support.

But even a stranger to their way of life does not take long to discover the invisible support of the British people.

At the Saville I went to see Ivor Novello's play 'GAY IS THE WORD' with Ciecely Courtneidge in the chief role. For a woman well in the fifties the energy and agility of that artiste are amazing. The most popular hit of the play is a song with the refrain: "Vitality was their speciality".

It is a sentiment which could apply to the whole British people. Vitality IS their speciality, their obvious and visible support.

BIG PEN-MONEY

In 1944 Shaw lamented that he had to pay £ 20,000 a year income-tax. Some years before the war his annual income probably reached £ 50,000. 'Man and Superman' was earning him £ 1,175 a week on Broadway in 1947. Last year two of his plays running in America were bringing him £ 2,350 a week.

'Caesar and Cleopatra' and 'Pygmalion' were both made into films. Shaw kept his own counsel about the cost of the film right but he was known to have received a cheque for £ 60,000 in 1948 for royalties on the former.

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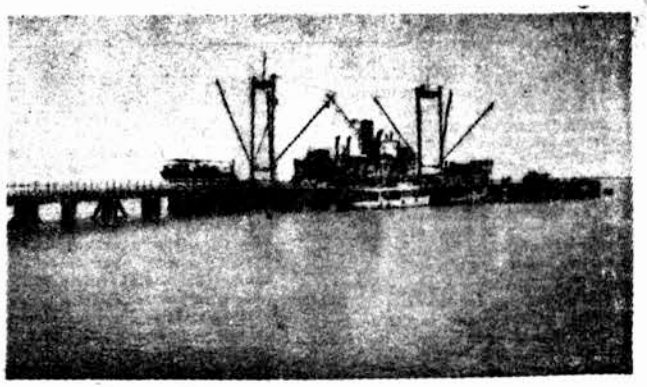
One-storey house in Gandhidham.



Ships at Kandla Port

GANDHIDHAM RISES ON SANDS OF KUTCH

GANDHIDHAM township is the most shining example of self-help and enterprise in all the townships that stand dedicated to rehabilitating and resettling displaced persons.

The achievement of the township of Gandhidham stands as an everlasting monument to the far-sighted vision and indomitable perseverence of one individual—Bhai Pratap Dialdas, the Managing Director of The Sindhu Resettlement Corporation Ltd.

The development of Kandla Port, near Gandhidham, will give it a tremendous fillip and is the greatest landmark in the history of Kutch. It will revolutionize the life of Kutch, bringing employment and prosperity to the people of Gandhidham. A new era will dawn in Kutch

The Sindhu Resettlement Corporation Ltd. has undertaken the colossal task of building the new township of Gandhidham. It is working with the authorised capital of 2-1/2 crores and out of the issued capital of Rs. 2 crores, the Government of India have purchased shares worth Rs. 50 lakhs. About 17,500 acres of land have been obtained by the Corporation on perpetual lease from the Government of India. Each shareholder will get a free unit plot of land for which he will have to pay nominal development charges. Acharya J. B. Kripalani ex-president of the Indian National Congress, is the Chairman of the Board of Directors

The initial stage of the township of Gandhidham is worked out as per master plan by the Italian architect Mario Bacciocci. This plan is now revised by the Town Planning Expert of the Government of India.

Progress Of Work

In the making of Gandhidham, the construction is going on apace and the town has already grown up at two sides. Sardarganj, named after Sardar Patel is meant for residential purposes Adipur is the area where the Corporation's factories are turning out material worth lakhs for the construction. A nucleus of this township has already grown up as a colony of 15,000 people.

No modern town is considered up to date if it does not provide perfect arrangements for electricity, water supply and drainage. A Power House of 500 K.Ws. is there and generating sets of 750 K.Ws. have been already indented. For water supply, 13 miles of R.C.C. spun pipes are already laid and the pilot scheme, when completed will yield four and half million gallons of water per day.

Social And Cultural Work

Social and cultural work is one of the important factors in any town A primary school, two secondary schools, a Narishala for displaced women, a Vocational Training Centre and a Hospital are already functioning A social organisation, replica of Employment Bureau or Employment Exchange, tries to find gainful employment for people.

The nucleus of the township of Gandhidham has already been established. It is for Sindhi Hindus, displaced persons and Cutchis and Gujaratis to make this town a progressive town with their "blood, toil and tears." Gandhidham is a reality now and it is the public at large who should literally put their shoulders to the wheel. Where there was barren land, the township is buzzing with activities. It is a dream come true. From a scratch, the great beginning is made and now it has come to stay on the map of Indian Union.

Gandhidham will be a living monument to the Father of the Nation.

THE CITY OF GANDHIDHAM

is being built at KANDLA which Govt. is developing into a Major Port of India.

For acquiring plots, houses and other information write to the SECRETARY, THE SINDHU RESETTLEMENT CORP. LTD., Karimjee House, Sir P. M. Road, BOMBAY-1.

The new railway line

A view of the reclamation works at Kandla port.

"ALL ABOUT EVE" WINS 6 ACADEMY AWARDS

EACH year the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, presents golden statuettes to selected personalities in the Motion Picture Industry for singular achievement in the various fields of motion picture making. This year the ceremony was held in the lavishly decorated Pantages Theatre on the night of March 29th.

Dr. Ralph Bunche, Former United Nations Palestine Mediator, presented the various awards this year. Hollywood's leading motion picture producing company—20th Century-Fox walked off with the major portion of Academy Awards. In all, 20th Century-Fox was the recepient of eight Academy Awards, the greatest number ever won by a single company, for its accomplishments.

Darryl F. Zanuck's brilliant production "ALL ABOUT EVE" won Six Awards. The world's most honoured movie, it capped its previous honours gained in the press, exhibitor and audience polls internationally by walking away with a record number of Six 'Oscars'—in addition to a special award for Darryl F. Zanuck, its producer.

Besides wining recognition as the 'BEST FILM OF THE YEAR,' the prize 'Oscar' of them all, the Twentieth Century-Fox's scintillating comedy drama about Broadway theatre brought Joseph L Mankiewicz, the film's director and author of the screenplay, the awards for the BEST WORK OF THE YEAR in each of those categories a second consecutive year. The year before he took the writing and directing statuettes for 'A Letter To Three Wives', which starred Linda Darnell Jeanne Crain and Paul Douglas There is no precedent for his record.

Additionally, George Sanders who plays the principal male role as a cynical, selfish, merciless critic in the film which also stars Bette Davis (recepient of New York Film Critics' Award for Best Actress for her performance in "All About Eve") Anne Baxter and Celeste Holm, wom his first Oscar as the Best Supporting Actor of the year. The "supporting" category is explained by "ALL ABOUT EVE'S" emphasis on femininity. Incidentally, both Miss Davis and Miss Baxter split the voting in the "Best Actress" category, the first time a single film produced two candidates in this division, and Miss Holm was a nominee in the "supporting Actress" group. No film prior to "ALL ABOUT EVE" has ever accounted for as many Oscar acting nominations.

OTHER WINNERS

Academy Awards were meted out also to Charles Le Marie, Wardrobe Director, and Edith Head, designer of Miss Davis' gowns in the film, for the year's best Costume Design on a black and white picture and to the Sound Recording on the film.

Darryl F. Zanuck, production chief of Twentieth Century-Fox who personally guided "ALL ABOUT EVE" took the film industry's most treasured producer recognition, the Irving Thalberg Memorial Award, for an unchallenged third time. The special award was made to Mr Zanuck for "the consistent, high quality production in the last three years" by Twentieth Century-Fox.

This year's awards boosts to sixteen the number of Oscar-winners who participated in the production of 'ALL ABOUT EVE" Nominees Davis, Baxter and Holm have all been winners in the previous years. Miss Davis twice Among the sixteen several of whom are multiple winners, are scattered in all more than two dozen oscars, including the six gained by "ALL ABOUT EVE".

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